The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,652.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
Per year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
-------- including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..	28	0
-------- including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.	16	0
-------- including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
-------- including postage......	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto 2 8
Third Ditto 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY
DEATH.

CRAWFORD—June 9th, at Matheran, William Henry Crawford, Solicitor, Bombay, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.
BIRTHS.

CLERY—June 4th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of G. Carleton Clery, Esq., Staff Surgeon, of a daughter.

SHARP—June 2nd, at Rama[illegible], Nellore District, the wife F. R. H. Sharp, Esq., C. S., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



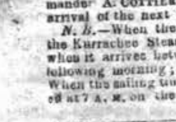
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

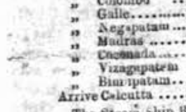
DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

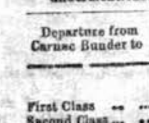
Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
„ Carwar	5	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narakel	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	5	19
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	9	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10 and	24	„ Galle	14	[illegible]
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		[illegible]
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narakel		1
„ Bimlipatam	19	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	23	7	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship BURMAH 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Rewas.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class ...	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class ...	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class ...	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.



BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "EARL CANNING" on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, calling at the Coast Ports, (weather permitting) Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta returning by the same route.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 7, Apollo Street, 6th June, 1867.

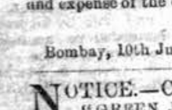
FREIGHTS.



COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.
JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Brokers and Commission Agents.
No. 1, Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN" 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, to Kurrachee as an Extra steamer on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 2 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ROTHESAY," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL AND Co.,
Agents of Ship *Rothesay*.
Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GREEN JACKET," arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send boats alongside immediately, failing which the goods on board will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents Ship *Green Jacket*.

CONTRACTORS' ENGINEER OR AGENT WANTED.—Must have considerable experience in Indian Works, and first class testimonials.—Apply to
WELLS AND GLOVER.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.
Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

THE BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED) —NOTICE.—All Holders of LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES in the BANK of SURAT LIMITED, and in the BANK OF GUZERAT LIMITED, who have not signed the DEED of SETTLEMENT are hereby required to send in such letters to the undersigned for registration on or before the 30th day of June next—The letters must be accompanied by a Statutory Declaration, forms of which will be supplied at the Office of the Bank, showing that the Holders are the Lawful Possessors of such letters. The undersigned hereby give notice that no Letters of Allotment will be received after the date appointed, but that they intend to proceed to a distribution of Assets without taking further claims for Shares into consideration.
G. P. ROBINSON,
H. G. DUNLOP, } Liquidators.
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY.
Bombay, 28th May 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks........	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks..........	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ....ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.............. „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants................ „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in............	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.......	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways...............	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags....................	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ....16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug............................	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Maude & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that during the monsoon months passengers will be charged nerrick rates, viz., 4 annas inside and 2 annas outside, to and from Khetwaddy, Mombadavie and the Fort.
Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to
JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.
Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER.
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready in a few days.
Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.
Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines
AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,
where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both
TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,
who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.
SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for
Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.
W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent
Bombay, 11th May 1867.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.
By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th June 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.
M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st June 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general. 1st Class Testimonial will be given.
Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
Pateck
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers
and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore,(Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.
Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, an Insolvent residing in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that the resignation of Mr. JAMES DUFF ROBINSON, as a Trustee on this Estate should be accepted and that he be relieved of his trust, and that the remaining two Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of the said James Duff Robinson.—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.
Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and adults for their amusement and instruction, also a large collection of SCIENTIFIC TOYS and PICTURE BOOKS.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and charitable Institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.
TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.
GAMES OF QUARTETTS.
Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets
The world and its products.

All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE JEELA, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. JOHN MACFARLANE and MR. KESHOWROW BHASKER the two remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. John Gray who has left Bombay.—Dated the 8th day of June 1867.
MACFARLANE & GREEN.
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII and in the matter of NOORMAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. HENRY GAMBLE and MR. JOHN MACFARLANE the remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this Estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. Edward Hart Warren who has left Bombay—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, has appointed SATURDAY the Fifteenth day of June 1867 at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court house, to settle the list of Contributories of the above named Company made out and left at the Chamber of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

All Contributories who wish to show cause against being placed on the said list should attend at the time and place aforesaid and state their objections, otherwise the list will be settled by the said Judge including them therein.

Notice and grounds of objection, if any, and copies of all Affidavits intended to be used should be left at the office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on or before SATURDAY the 8th day of June next when also appearances must be entered.—Dated 28th May 1867.
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

THE Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, has appointed the Seventeenth day of June 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House, to settle the list of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge including them therein in the character and for the number of Shares stated in the said list.—Dated Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, this Twenty-eighth day of May 1867.
P. E. BENDIR,
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL Official Liquidator.
Attornies to the Official Liquidator.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA AND BETWEEN SUEZ AND BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby gives NOTICE, that, on THURSDAY the 1st of August next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Calcutta and Yokohama (as an alternative route with that between Aden and Yokohama,) and between Suez and Bombay.

No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day above-mentioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between——and——."
By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
[illegible] S. CHAPMAN Chief Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MAILS.—HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL hereby gives NOTICE, that, on MONDAY the 16th September next, at One o'clock he shall be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between SOUTHAMPTON and ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES and ALEXANDRIA, BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA (as an alternative route with that between Marseilles and Alexandria,) and ADEN and YOKOHAMA.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between——and——."
By Command of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN TILLEY, Secretary.
General Post Office, March, 1867.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Fort Day School for Boys and Girls, under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDONALD has been transferred to No. 9, Hornby Row, Esplanade.

Education may be had up to the University Matriculation Standard. Monthly Fee Rs. 5, 7½, and 10 according to advancement. A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Copies of School Prospectus may be had, and Terms for Board may be learned on application to Mr. McDonald or to either of the Secretaries.
D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

MORENAS & Co.—(ESTABLISHED IN 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffles* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced); or half and half; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association was adjourned by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, from the 24th day April last to the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House.—Dated this 28th day of May 1867.
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.
B. FELMAN,
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY the 14th day of June 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the above Company in Rampart Row to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
4th June 1867. Director.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.
Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill, Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*. Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.
BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (LD.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment*.

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)		33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal		28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied		28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal..........		30	16
Second quality, Red Seal..............................		24	13
CLARETS.			
Chateau Margaux....................................		34	0
Chateau Leoville....................................		28	0
St. Jullien..		22	0
Medoc..		16	9
Petit Medoc..		12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)		44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry..................		44	24
Sillery Mousseaux		40	22
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Dembard and Jordan Coblentz..................		40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected)..........................		26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen		30	0
Good, second quality		24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth		20	0
Do. do. by Swain and Boord		20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)		30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL................................		21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)		20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle......		42	0
Maraschino di Zara		50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni)..........................		30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)..............................		24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.)....................		21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)........................		30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie............................		20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy..........................		24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.
BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, Bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores. G. B. GLADDING.

SECURE IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY of the best description. See our Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post to any part of India.
SOUNDY & Co.

PRESENTATION GOLD PENCIL-CASES, WARRANTED BEST GOLD.—The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil-case, full size for Ladies, with screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 50

The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil-case, second size, suitable for the Pocket Book or Table, with ring for attachment to a chain or to a chatelaine; screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 35.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil-Case, full size, suitable for Gentlemen, and with plain barrel, screw-off top, &c. &c., as above. Price in box complete, Rs. 55.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil-case, second size, with ring for attachment, &c. &c., as above. Price in box complete, Rs. 40.

The "ALEXANDRA" Gold Pencil-case for Gold Pen. For elegance of style and workmanship this Pen and Pencil case is unsurpassed. SOUNDY & Co. have also some of the "Alexandra" cases with more simple ornamentation. Price complete in box Rs. 35.

The "ECCLESIASTICAL" Pencil case, in box complete, with additional leads, exquisitely finished and engraved. This is specially used for attachment to a Guard-to Watch Chain, or to a Chatelaine. All the preceding cases are warranted 16 Carat, but the "Ecclesiastical" case is manufactured in warranted 10 Carat Gold. Price, complete in box, Rs. 20.

Gold Pens for the above, each Rs. 5.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance, as SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash only.

An illustrated Catalogue sent free by post on application.
SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Opheclide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra.......... 150
Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts 140
Bass or Euphonium, in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons 140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very east blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat.................. 200
BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each 150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouth-piece, &c. complete in case 200
NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Opheclede in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made.................. 140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution 140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F.......................... 80
TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide 60
Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons 120
Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide 55
Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons 90
CONTRABASSES, in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardoms" 200
Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above 180
DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms ... 120
BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c.. 150
THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum.................. 65
CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size... 90
CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instruments 30
TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band..................Rs. 12 and 8
DRUM PARCHMENTS for Bass Drums, 36 in. each. 12
Do. do. or Side or Tenor Drums, each........ 8
METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music 30
Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar 40
DRUM ROPES, STICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.
MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream............ 25
SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream.................... 30
BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100..
CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen ....
OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen ...

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO., do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently, it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BYCULLA LIVERY & COMMISSION STABLES.—24, BELLASIS ROAD.—COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—Horses, Carriages and Harness will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold Rupees 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.

Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provendor, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled Attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge) and will be shod: all for Rs. 50 per mensem.

Horses provided with usual stall, and exclusive of Gorrawalla, Shoeing and treatment will be charged at Rs. 1½ per diem.

All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Pony, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1½ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Pony.

Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits, otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.

Forage can be supplied at the Gentleman's houses on moderate terms.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ for turned-up toes or anti-triping Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.

BREAKING IN.

Horse broken-in to double Harness, Rs. 40 per pair; to single harness Rs. 25; to Saddle Rs. 20; on Ladies Saddle Rs. 25. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICES.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.
No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.) TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession), some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for Offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION

TO LET, whole or in part, Office Rooms and Godowns with a range of Stabling in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle and formerly occupied by Government Commissariat Department. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL — Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.
3 do. 1/11⅛ „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10⅞ „
On demand 1/10¾ „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of wi[illegible] 3 per c[illegible]
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Pape[illegible] for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for [illegible] payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or ord[illegible]

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday [illegible]
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

THE DELHI AND [illegible] MITED).—ESTAB[illegible]
Capital *One* [illegible]
of £50 [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE, LON[illegible]
INSPECTOR OF BR[illegible]
BRANCHES:—Cal[illegible] soorie, Lucknow, [illegible]
Lon[illegible]
4 mo[illegible]
3
2
1
On de[illegible]
On Sc[illegible]
Circul[illegible] thro[illegible]
The Bank dr[illegible] *London, and on*[illegible]
Government [illegible] change on Engl[illegible] *on every large To*[illegible] on *Alexandria, Ca*[illegible]
The Bank draws [illegible]
The Bank will tr[illegible] with the correct add[illegible] be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of [illegible] Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.........................No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		....	1s. 11⅜d. per Rupee.
„	3	do.	1s. 11¼d. do.
„	2	do.	1s. 11d. do.
„	1	do.	1s. 10⅞d. do.
„		demand	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland		do. .... }	1s. 10⅞d. do.
On Ireland		do. .... }	
On Paris		do	1s. 10¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. [illegible] for sums under £50

No Drafts at four months' sight are [illegible] for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other Orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very active. A strong demand for Mazagon and Elphinstone shares.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	73 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	11 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	18 per share
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	16 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China B..	15 p share
3 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	80 p ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	117 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C..	75 p ct pm. ex-d.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of In.	69 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ..	70 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	47 per sh.
200,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	57 p. share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
100,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
500,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,800 per share.
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	No quotations.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,600 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	555 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	110 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	90 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	550 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	105 per share
2,120,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,150 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to ⅝d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. ..	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. ..	" 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	.. ..	" 88
" " " " " 1842-43	.. ..	" 88
" " " " " 1854-55	.. ..	" 88
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ..	" 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	" 1102
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	101

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	" 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH JUNE.

OLD

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 230
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	230 to 235
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	228 to 230
[illegible]ollera	235 to 238
[illegible]nuggur	235 to 238
[illegible]hant	245 to 250
[illegible]	238 to 240
[illegible]	220 to 228
[illegible]	235 to 240
[illegible]	235 to 240
[illegible]	258 to 260

[illegible] .... 550 Candies.

[illegible]RY.

[illegible]NE 11.

[illegible] Staff, on duty, from [illegible]

[illegible]bay, on duty, from [illegible]

[illegible] 11.

[illegible]ical certificate, to [illegible]

[illegible]duty, to Deesa.

[illegible]Corps, to rejoin, to [illegible]

[illegible], to Sholapore.

[illegible]G.

[illegible]ORT.—11TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..........	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool..........	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.			
11	Richmond	Wilber........	Liverpool.
	Chrysies	Hedley	Liverpool.
	Fanny	Wier........	Rangoon.

The British ship *Hydaspes*, P. J. Burke, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per British ship *Ghazepore*.—Spoke the ship *Governor General*, from London bound to Bombay, in Lat. 39-00 South., Long. 38-00 East. And also spoke the ship *Atmosphere*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in Lat. 34-00 South., Long. 52-00 East. The weather was fine and clear on the passage.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on FRIDAY the 14th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th instant.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Rutnagherry, Vingoorla	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

	Not exceeding ¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell* !!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

RED BOOT MART, ESTABLISHED 1845. —Received this day, in splendid order, a large consignment of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of various descriptions. R. PARTRIDGE.
2 and 3, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS or being INDEBTED to the estate of the late LIEUT. BINGHAM, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, are requested to forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment within one month of this date.

ROBERT WARDEN, Major,
24th Regiment N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Poona, June, 1867.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Bank will be held in the Bank Office, in the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in room of MICHAEL H. SCOTT, Esquire, resigned, and also for electing an Auditor in room of the Hon'ble A. J. HUNTER resigned, as provided for under Sections XVIII. and XXXVIII. of Act X. of 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Bombay, June, 1867. Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, &c., AT THE CIVIL LINES, POONA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the above premises, the same consisting of Mahogany and Blackwood, Round Dining, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Ottomans, Easy, Prie-dieu, Drawing-room and other Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Wardrobe and Clothes Presses, Sideboard, Screens, Teapoys, Hat Stands, Four posts Bedstead complete, Eight day Clock, Mahogany, Cheval, and other Glasses, Plated and Glass Ware, Pictures, Carpet, Godown and Dispense articles, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A nearly new English-built Waggonette with moveable top, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 13th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned is now prepared on behalf of the Trustees of the ESTATES of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, and also on behalf of Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY to receive offers till the 25th instant, for the purchase of the following villages and lands:—

(1) The Villages and Lands of Casha Mallar, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

(2) The Villages and Lands of Toolsby, containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

(3) The Villages and Lands of Arrear, containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

(4) The Villages and Lands of Kennery or Canary, containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either together or separately, they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental now exceeds Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two Rooms on the first and second floors of our Premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

	Rs.	
Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, vol. 10, part 2.	9	12
The Essays of Elia and Eliana. By C. Lamb	2	12
Williams's Hindustani Primer	1	4
Our Mutual Friends, 2 vols.	12	0
The Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties...	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May ...	3	0
Fun, vol. 4, New Series...	3	8
Royal Artillery Squad Book	2	0
Col. Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery	2	4
Alice Learmont, A Fairy Tale	0	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate...	0	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Report on Leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians, with an Appendix	2	12
Rimboult's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium	3	12
Carpenter's Song Books—Comic and Humorous; Modern and Popular; National and Universal; New British and Standard, each ...	2	0
Play Books.—My Friend the Major; Hunting a Turtle; Cricket on Hearth; A Nice Firm; Floating Beacon; Two Gregories; Irish Doctor; Buckstone's Adventures; To Oblige Benson; O'Flannigan; Pretty Horse-breaker; Little Sentinel; Regular Fix; Grandfather Whitehead; His Last Legs; Irish Attorney; My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella; Irish Ambassador; Irish Tutor; Box and Cox; House out of Window; Paul Pry; Sam's Arrival; Tell, or the Strikes of the Canton; Quite at Home; Bandit of the Blind Mine, each...	0	8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Paddle your Own Canoe	1	8
—— Good Bye at the Door	1	8
—— Comin' Thro' the Rye; and Jock O'Hazeldeon	0	4
—— The Bohemian Airs, 3 parts ...	6	0

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.— Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Honey, and Kisses, Think of Me, Rondelitia, Queen's Favourite, The Trump Card, Sicilian Bergamot, Wood Violet, Royal Hunt Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Verbena, New Mown Hay, Kiss-me-quick, Heliotrope, Postage Perfume, Ambergris, Piesse's Posey, Patchouli, White Roses, Love among the Roses,

Ever Sweet, Sweet Daphine,—per bottle ...	1	8
Mitcham Lavender—per bottle ...	1	8
Hungary Water, in plain bottles, Rs. 1-8, and wickered	2	4
Toilet Vinegar—per bottle	1	0
Prince of Prussia's Eau de Cologne—per bottle ...	1	0
Blemengtriest, per bottle	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
10, Hummum Street, 10th June, 1867.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &C. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
AGENTS:
Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—JUST RECEIVED.
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 1
AGRA	June 6	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 3	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MALTA	May 20
BANGALORE	June 5	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 4	OOTACAMUND	June 1
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	June 5
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 4	PUNJAUB	May 21
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 27
HONGKONG	May 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867.

MANY years ago Sir Bartle Frere recorded his opinion of the evil effects of minute subdivision of labour in the separate Departments of the Government service. He showed, in the clear and forcible style which at that time distinguished his writings, how the system embarrassed the local officials and brought their administration into contempt in the eyes of the natives. No one could do anything without consulting two or three other officers with superior or concurrent authority. Roads, surveys, assessments, police, criminal, judicial and educational business were all under separate superintendence. The promptness of administration so popular among oriental peoples could never be attained; the personal responsibility which once gave weight to European advice and action was lowered by being divided among several heads. Since Sir Bartle wrote in this fashion, these evils have greatly increased, and especially so during the time he was Governor of this Presidency. A legal status has been accorded to the Revenue Survey Department, a department which must become extinct when its work is completed. The Educational Department has been put almost entirely beyond the control of the executive officers. The Cotton Department has been set up with large salaries, and a great deal has been done to increase the area of patronage and favouritism which the new system of admission to the Civil Service had greatly limited.

On the other hand, it would seem as if the creation of separate Departments had not done all that was expected from it, and as if Government itself had recognized its inefficiency. We have all along pointed out the wasteful and useless expenditure incurred in making a separate Cotton Department; and, while we allow that it did some good, we are no less certain that the work might have been done equally well or better by the ordinary executive officers at a much less expense. Indeed Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, without any extra remuneration, has done more benefit to the country by increasing the wealth of his province, than the whole Cotton Inspection Department put together. The recent resolutions of Government show very plainly that it considers that Department to be more expensive than useful, and accordingly it has been very considerably reduced. For apparently the same reason a great many local works have been put under the direct management of the regular local officers; and in the constitution of the Local Fund Committees the Revenue authorities are also required to advise in the expenditure on Education of the money they have to collect.

To insure thorough efficiency and prevent waste of the public money, it is much to be desired that Government would confide more to its officers, and by a junction of the executive control in one hand insist on the complete and personal responsibility of the chief local executive officer. If the responsibility be divided among many, it can never be complete, it cannot possibly be personal. The present system of quasi obligation without thorough control leads only to expense, delay, correspondence and contempt of the Government; and as it can only be rectified by the intelligent convictions of the public, the more detailed manner in which its imperfections are displayed, the greater is the chance of reform. The evils of separation of a department from local executive superintendence can be shown in one instance as an example of all, the causes being the same; and the best instance that occurs is in the matter of the education of the common people.

The working of the Educational Department in the Mofussil is little understood except by Mofussil readers. There is one Educational Inspector over four or five Collectorates. He has native Inspectors under him, usually one in each Collectorate. The European Inspector has to travel over this enormous extent of country, examining schools, ascertaining where new schools are wanted, and appointing masters. He has also to submit a financial statement of ends and means, has sometimes to get proposals made to Municipal Commissions, and has always to give his attention to intellectual progress. The question is whether he can do all this efficiently. Something beyond mere college training is required in dealing with natives. It is plain that his visits to any one Talooka can be very few and far between, and that he must depend upon the reports of native subordinates for the actual working of the village schools. Having no power over the people, he meets with little respect; he exercises no influence except over the schoolmasters.

The exercise of this local influence is half the battle in making any social change. Actual power gives it to a great extent in all Asiatic countries; when combined with energy and acquaintance with the people, the results are often rapid and surprising, as is instanced in the successful introduction of cotton cultivation into Khandeish. Without this peculiar influence, it is dangerous to attempt anything new. The end may be gained but it may be gained at the expense of the allegiance of the people. The common people in all countries are averse to improvements; especially to one not at all palpable to the senses such as intellectual progress or the education of women. The presumption that "whatever is, is right" has the authority of a great satirist and of many divines; and is particularly suited to the notions of the Hindoos, a people more conservative and archaic than any other. This aversion to change is the great obstacle to the spread of education and the greatest tact is required to overcome it. A village Patel will sneer at the mere intellectual benefit of education, but becomes interested when he sees that it gives the ability to read documents, to write petitions and accounts, and to sign one's name which is less easily forged than a mark is. When the examination of a school is being held, the parents of the boys generally go to sleep or begin to chew betel-nut; but at once cock up their ears, if an arithmetical problem is propounded in the form of a question about tanks or Jammabandi. These things may seem of small importance to men who have no opportunity of watching native institutions; but by those who have had any district experience the importance of understanding native ideas has always been recognized, and we doubt whether education has been introduced among the rural population in such a way as to make it popular. The agricultural community accustomed only to the visits of the Collectors can seldom understand who the Educational Inspector is. He comes once a year, examines the school, and goes away. He is not thrown into all that intimate intercourse which the multifarious work of the district officers necessarily occasions; he does not understand the tenures of land; he has no power to hear complaints; he has no judicial authority nor patronage; and accordingly the villages have no associations of love or fear to induce them to comply with his advice. If unacquainted with the vernacular language, he must have an interpreter to help him; he has then no chance of knowing the people, and if he attempt a speech to the assembled villagers, a thing that generally pleases them very much, all his eloquence and earnestness is lost in translation. The Department thus resembles a machine working at a mechanical disadvantage; and would have become extinct in the Mofussil long ago, if the Revenue authorities had not taken a great deal of its work under their own control. Mr. George Campbell, the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has expressed the opinion of most men conversant with the subject to the effect that it is only by the exertions of the local officers that village schools can be rendered really efficient. Colleges of a more general character he would leave under professional superintendence.

It is to such colleges, and to such of the High Schools as are important enough to require it, that the direct superintendence of the Inspectors should be confined. It is more necessary there, and, when the Inspectors are men of University education, it is a waste of expensive labour to employ them in examining village schools where English is seldom taught and arithmetic never extends beyond the cube root. The village schools should be left to the Assistant Collectors, who have to go to the villages on other business and are perfectly competent to look after them. In fact, there are many schools that no European except the Assistant Collector ever visits. Besides his having more opportunity, he has also much more inclination to extend the education of the masses than any one else has. He has greater experience of the system of fraud practised over them by the higher castes by means of forged deeds and false bonds; they have greater claims on his protection, and living in the midst of them he can see the result of his labour. On the other hand, from the very fact that the Educational Inspector has High Schools and Colleges to look after, he has less interest in the remote village schools. A purely educational officer must necessarily prefer watching a seminary devoted to the higher branches of knowledge; the intellectual exercise is more agreeable and in accordance with scholastic habits; it is at the same time easier, being mostly conducted in English, and the pupils are cleverer and more refined. Results tell quicker and are sure to come to the knowledge of the Departmental superior and perhaps of the Government. This is not the case with village schools, their state and any improvement he may make in it cannot be personally known to any one but the people and officers of the Talookas. He has no motive to induce him to give that patient and persevering attention which the necessity of long residence in the country creates, he is ill-qualified to give that peculiar tone to education which shall adapt it to the policy of the Government and the requirements of the Public Service. This is a matter of importance under a despotism, yet it has been utterly lost sight of, and unless attended to may some day or other be productive of trouble.

To remedy these shortcomings of the Department, we would suggest the adoption of the system recommended by Mr. George Campbell. It is short and simple and easily applied, as its machinery is already in working order. Many of the Revenue officers have given their time and money as well as their encouragement to increasing the education of their districts. Yet this being purely voluntary on their part, they receive no official credit; and the matter is left to individual taste and not made an official duty as it ought to be. In conformity with the principle of combined powers and personal responsibility the chief District Officer should be required to superintend the education. Without dispensing with the assistance of the Inspector, we would place the Sub-Inspector under the control of the Collector and his Assistants. He would thus be in the position of a Mamlutdar, under local superintendence, with greater inducement to diligence as well as a much higher prestige than he has at present. The Talooka and village officials would co-operate much more heartily under their regular superiors than under anybody else. Sufficient uniformity of system and the introduction of improvements would be secured by means of the Educational Inspector, who, being relieved of the work of examining the ordinary schools, and of financial business, could be employed in the superior Colleges, and on duties where purely scholastic attainments can be utilized most advantageously. Under the system we propose there would be at least three European officers in every Collectorate directly responsible for the state of education, instead of only one Inspector for three or four Collectorates as at present; and we do not doubt that the gain would be in direct proportion to the increased number of officers interested, while the change would be very popular with the natives.

THE following advertisement, which appears in the *Times* of May 11th, is not calculated to give people at home a high opinion of the advantages of service in India:—

AN INDIAN CIVIL OFFICER, Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace, who has ruled districts larger than Yorkshire, would be glad to eke out a small income by any honourable or gentlemanly EMPLOYMENT, such as a secretaryship, agency, curatorship, or governorship of a public institution. He is 40 years of age, strong, healthy, and active, and has had a University education. Address Septimus, care of Messrs. Adams and Francis, 59, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NOTHING is ever settled in Bombay. We now hear that the great scheme of stationing all the European and Native troops forming the Bombay Garrison in a camp at Colaba has been abandoned, and that many of the civilians who were ejected from their houses in Colaba six months ago have obtained permission to return. The military objections taken to Sir R. Napier's scheme were that although it would always secure to the troops a safe retreat to the ships, it would place the camp at the mercy of an enemy's squadron attacking the island, and in the event of a rising in Bombay itself would allow rebels to shut out the garrison from all access to the town. We do not know how far these objections have prevailed at head-quarters; but at all events the scheme has fallen into abeyance. It is a pity the matter was not more fully considered before the civil population of Colaba were ejected.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—While the question of the soldier's pay is engaging so much attention here, the *United Service Gazette* reports a significant incident in colonial experience. The colonists in New Zealand, being anxious to raise a corps of native auxiliaries, recently held a conference with the chiefs on the subject of pay. The views of the rank and file Maories were collected, when it was found that not a man would enlist for less pay than that of an ensign in the British army.

THE *Spectator*, May 11:—We learn with great and profoundly selfish regret that almost the only really powerful actress on the English stage, Miss Kate Terry, is likely soon to retire, though for the pleasantest of all good reasons. Whether there can be any good reason for an actress of so much genius leaving the stage we do not feel quite certain. Supposing Wellington had pleaded family life as a reason for not going to the Peninsula,—or Mr. Gladstone for giving up Parliament,—or the late Mr. Robertson for ceasing to preach,—or Mr. Cobden for abandoning the Free-Trade movement, should we have approved? It is quite possible that the sacrifice involved may at times be more than it is reasonable to expect, but so are all the sacrifices of nuns and monks to their profession, and a fine actress of the highest intellectual and moral rank surely does as much good as a sister of charity. These are difficult casuistic problems, and it is fortunate perhaps that a selfish public has no power to aid any one who is beset by them to find the true answer. But if the rumour we refer to be true, the threatres of London are likely to lose their greatest attraction.

THE *Express* of the 18th ult. publishes the following telegraphic account of a magnificent ball given at the English Embassy in Paris in honour of the Prince of Wales:—

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING, 18TH MAY.

An enormous extra room was constructed in the Embassy garden for the occasion of the grand ball which took place last night. The crowd was very great. The Prince of Wales, the Empress, and the Duke of Edinburgh danced a great deal.

Twenty-four illustrious personages were at the Prince of Wales's supper-table. The Empress sat between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. On the left of the Prince were the Princess Mathilde, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess de Mouchy. The Emperor was seated between the Queen of the Belgians and the Grand Duchess Marie. The Prince Oscar, the Princess Metternich, and Djemil Pacha were at the table.

The Queen of Portugal and the Princess Clothilde were not present.

During the supper the company were greatly amused by the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland piper, marching round the table playing a number of Scotch tunes.

LORD RUSSELL is said by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* to have written a letter to one of his late colleagues, which, if correctly described, is in striking contrast with certain speeches and articles with which the public has been lately favoured on the vexed question. What under present circumstances should reformers do? "The veteran chief of the Whigs, wise by experience, and calm in his comparative seclusion from the jar and turmoil of the fray, judges more justly than some of his impatient followers of the difficulties and necessities of the position. As much as any man he is individually committed to the unlucky suggestion of a fixed line of enfranchisement as opposed to the Government bill. It was in his letter to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, of August last, that the idea of a £5 rating was first laid down as the basis of future action; and it was in his speech in the House of Lords early this session that household suffrage was distinctly repudiated as inadmissible. But, looking at all that has occurred since then, and feeling the hopelessness of inducing a large section of the Liberal party to adopt such a compromise, Lord Russell, I am told, has expressed his conviction that it is useless any longer to attempt a settlement within the limits of household rating suffrage; and, as in 1845 he took the initiative in abandoning the proposal of an eight shillings duty on corn, to which most of his friends still clung, so now he is willing to sacrifice his personal predilection for the £5 line, and if necessary, to help the Tories to carry a comprehensive measure, if he and his friends cannot carry one themselves. Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Manchester deputation has, on this point, been differently reported and variously understood. Some of his subordinates give out that he declines to pledge himself again to a definite course, considering how recently his recommendation has been set aside in a matter which he regarded as essential. His perplexities, indeed, as a strategist do not seem to diminish. Very strong things have been said among the more conservative section of those who have supported him hitherto, about the language used on the occasion in question; and from all I can learn, I cannot doubt that it the new agitation is designed to accomplish a rejection of the bill on the third reading it will fail. The offensive terms in which Mr. Samuel Morley and others speak of all who do not yield abject obedience to the dictates of Mr. Gladstone, and the scandalous epithets flung by Mr. Layard at the Liberals who voted against Mr. Hibbert's motion, are calculated only to embarrass Mr. Gladstone, and to mar every prospect of reunion in the party. Personal exasperation is daily becoming greater; and so far from the system of threatening and bullying proving efficacious, I have reason to know that in several instances it is likely, if persisted in, to endanger seriously next time the retention of seats *not* held by Independent Liberals."

ON the state of feeling in Paris since the settlement of the Luxemburg question, the *Daily News'* correspondent, writing on the 17th ult., says:—

The *Presse* confirms all the news I sent you yesterday about the radical difference between the government and the committee on the Army Re-organisation Bill, with this additional and most important detail, that the committee, finding that the government obstinately insisted on depriving the representatives of the people of the essential prerogative of voting the contingent annually, resolved to recommend to the chamber the rejection of the whole bill, by the majority of 13 to 5. The government will only hear of the enormous and most unnecessary figure of 800,000 as a minimum of the standing army. A great pressure is likely to be put upon the Corps Legislatif—and if the pressure amounts to the *peine forte et dure*, it must give way—to force a vote for an unlimited army at the discretion of Napoleon III., on the plea of necessary defensive preparations, and lest the foreigner should suppose that France would shrink from the sacrifices necessary to maintain "her honour." I have not seen a more wholesome symptom of the real feeling of the French people than the opposition of the House of Commons, carefully packed as it was, to the Army Bill. I never believed, and now believe less than ever, in the existence of a war party in France worthy of the slightest consideration. Military dons, whose trade is war, of course talk big, and subaltern officers, naturally ravenous for promotion, retail with delight the little they know about military preparations. There is no liberty in France—or at least no liberty capable of resisting the worst caprices of authority. But what I have always denied, and what I deny now is the assertion repeatedly made in some quarters, that even if the Emperor wished for permanent peace he would be goaded on by his people to make war. No doubt the opposition deputies of all shades, from Thiers to Gueroult, will taunt him with the many failures of his foreign policy; but they do that in a spirit of dynastic opposition. "Chauvinism" is greatly and most happily on the wane in France. Nobody wants war, and the opinions of the provincial press most ludicrously cited by the *Pays* as evidence of the "public feeling" of the country are only reproductions of a lithographed authorised correspondence sent from Paris. The French people, unfortunately, have no means of exchanging ideas in private or public political meetings. They would no doubt support the government in a war until a reverse came; but you may be well assured that the very men who would humiliate the Emperor because he has not achieved an extension of territory are extremely glad to be spared the terrible depreciation of property which war would occasion. All thinking men with something to lose are opposed to war unless military men and army contractors. As to the vulgar masses, supposing them to have any opinions at all, the very institutions which prevent them listening to mob orators at public meetings prevent them from exercising the slightest control upon the government on any other question than that of a full belly. On that question war is always in the negative.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with a downward tendency. Dhollera 9¼d.

At the biddings for Government Bills the minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11½d. at which price tenders received in full.

The ship *Ellen Bates* has arrived from Bombay.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 16TH MAY.

OUR brief gleam of sunshine—roasting as that of July—has faded off into a cold soak of rain, worthy of February. But though winter clothing is again in request, and *grippe* endemic, the flowers don't seem to care about the weather, a few swallows are said to have shown themselves, strawberries and cherries are coming in, and crowned heads and royal personages are arriving daily. The Queen of Portugal, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Christina of Spain, the Prince of Wales, and his brother Prince Alfred, Prince Oscar, heir to the throne of Sweden, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, and Duc de Leuchtenburg, nephew of the Czar, and a host of lesser grandees, are now here. The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Viceroy of Egypt, and Schah of Persia, are announced for the beginning of next month. Fetes and receptions are the order of the day; the Tuileries, Ministries, Embassies, Hotel de Ville, and other official residences setting the example, and the wealthier portion of the community emulating the splendid hospitalities of the upper regions.

Lady Cowley gave last night a splendid ball in honour of the Prince of Wales, having taken Friday evening instead of her usual Saturday, in order that her English and American guests may not feel it incumbent upon them to sail out of the gay and festive scene, a little before midnight as they make a point of doing on Saturday nights, in order not to trench on what is here denominated "The English Sabbath." All the Majesties, Royal and other Highnesses, distinguished strangers, and grandee residents, French or foreign, now in Paris, were at this brilliant affair. To-night the Empress gives a still more splendid *fete* at the Tuileries, in honour of the assembled royalties. Prince Oscar, who was to have returned yesterday to Stockholm, remaining expressly to see its splendours. Princess Metternich is getting up an entertainment still more magnificent than the one she gave a fortnight ago; the Emperor and Empress have promised to be present at it. The Duchess de Marchy is also intending to surpass herself in the ball which is shortly to bring all the gay world of Paris to her *salons*; and so on. Flowers, pictures, artistic treasures of all kinds, the most costly furniture, tapers and lamps by the thousand, the finest orchestras, the services of the stars of the operatic world, suppers costing their weight in gold, are lavished on these wonderful entertainments until one marvels where money can be found to pay for them. As for the adornments of the women, some idea of the outpouring of magnificence in vogue at this day may be formed from the fact that at the childrens' Fancy Ball lately given at the Londre by the wife of the Grand Equerry, the little daughter of Marshal Nunez wore, on her small person, 800,000 francs' worth of her mother's jewels.

The Exhibition is now so nearly complete that those who wish to see it need not delay their visit any longer; sure to find, in the unparalleled response that has been given to the invitation of Napoleon III. by almost every part of the globe more than enough of interest and beauty to occupy the most hard-working investigator for a twelvemonth. The Prince of Wales after allowing himself to be taken in tow for a couple of days by the Commissioners, has now dispensed with the attendance of those gentlemen, expressing his wish to be left to finish his explorations *incognito* and is "doing" the vast building and the innumerable curiosities of the surrounding Park, with a methodical thoroughness that speaks well of the intelligence he is bringing to the work. On the first day of his visit, he tried some of the English restaurants, but found nothing to his royal liking except the rounds of excellent boiled salt beef that are sent over every night, ready cooked, from London, and are beginning to excite a *furor* of admiration among the Parisians, to whom the dish is unknown. "If you will take my advice," said his easy-spoken Highness to a hungry personage, "you will stick to the boiled beef, which is excellent; whereas the rest of the dishes, in the English restaurants, appears to me to be a bad imitation of French cookery." After passing several hours on the stretch, amusing himself with looking down, from the Aerial Gallery, on the eager crowds congregated about the machinery below, where almost all branches of industry are being carried on, examining the contents of various sections, gazing up at pictures, and going into a number of the buildings in the Park, the Prince was seen at one of the little tables at Catelain's, imbibing a sherry cobbler through a straw, with evident satisfaction. On his second day's visit he was shown all the wonders of the exquisite pavillion got up for the Empress in the beautiful Reserved Garden; the splendid azaleas sent over by a London gardener; the great aquariums, under whose glass floors you walk, with the fishes swiming over your head, and coming, every now and then, to take a stare at you through the transparent walls of their prison. After visiting the Emperor of Russia's horses, the palace of the Bey of Tunis where he was treated to an Oriental reception by the native attendants, who went down on their knees and heads to do him honour, and then offered him superior chibouques and coffee he was conducted to the pavillion of M. LePlay, the Commissioner-in-Chief, where a gem of a lunch had been prepared for him, and to which his Royal Highness, who is by no means insensible to the charms of creature-comforts, is understood to have done full justice, first, indeed, and next in a gracious expression of his princely satisfaction. Next day, the Prince expressed his wish to dispense with ceremony, and to devote the rest of his visits to an untrammelled *incognito* exploration of the contents of the Champ de Mars; and has accordingly been hard at work, sometimes with his brother, sometimes with Prince Oscar, or with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, studying the various sections with a perseverance that speaks well for the intelligence he is bringing to the task. Yesterday in company with the Emperor he did the wonderful display of engines of war, sent over by the British Government, including armour-plating for ships, targets, Armstrong and Whitworth guns, &c. that are sending French Admirals and Generals into ecstacies of admiration, and that will hardly add to the popular desire (fast diminishing) for a tussle with the maker and owner of such formidable playthings. On the preceding day His Royal Highness "did" the magnificent Austrian Vectim, and a lot of other admirable displays, with the Grand Duchess, with whom he lunched at the grandest of the French restaurants, Prince Alfred, meantime, being the Emperor's companion in a thorough exploration of a good part of the naval displays. Prince Napoleon who persists in remaining aloof from his cousin's pet undertaking, also spent the day there, but so entirely *incognito* as to pass unperceived. Their Belgian Majesties are also making the most of their stay here, and are passing nearly the whole of their time at the Exhibition.

The buildings in the Park being now, for the most part, finished, the opening of them has been made a pretext for giving, on the part of the leading foreign Commissioners, splendid inaugural fetes, in the national style of the several constructions. Baron de Lesseps has given a grand fete, *a' l' Egyptienne*, in the palace of the Viceroy; the Tunisian Commissioner has given another in the fairy-like *Okel* of the Bey; and the English Princes on visiting the Persian villa, were received by native servants on their knees and heads, and handed oriental chibouques and coffee.

The town is as gay as the exhibition and the official world; and as the fact that the Exhibition, after all the delays and worries of its early days, is, without the shadow of a doubt, the most splendid, interesting, and astonishing thing the world has yet seen, or is likely to see for many a long day to come, is beginning to draw crowds from every corner of Europe. The theatres, operas, popular concerts, circuses, &c., are sailing under full canvas, Carlotta, Patti, in Adalina's absence, is winning a popularity equal to that of her sister; la Nilsson, and a host of singers almost her equals, Sivori, Joachim, Vivier, Godefroi, and pianists innumerable, are lending their talents to the 'attractions' of the town.

The Academic contest that has so greatly excited the curiosity of the Parisians has terminated in the election of Jules Favre, the eminent barrister, to the arm-chair left vacant by the death of M. de Barante, and of the able Gratry, a popular preacher, and writer, to that recently vacated by the decease of Victor Cousin.

The 'old people' of this half century are fast disappearing. The widow of an old soldier of the American Revolution, the last 'Revolutionary Pensioner' on the books of the United States has just died, aged 101 and now, Jean Coluche—familiar to the world as the young sentinel who, one night, crossed his bayonet before the Emperor Napoleon I. in disguise, and unable to give the watchword, saying "Were you the little corporal himself you should not pass!"—has also departed this life, at the age of 88. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1814, and having presented himself, a few years ago, to the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau, received from them a pension which he has continued to enjoy until his death.

The annual Exhibition of the works of living artists, recently closed for cleaning, has just been re-opened to the public. Much regret is felt that this display, finer this year than usual, will close on the 6th of June; the old Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, now used for these Exhibitions, Cattle and Poultry Shows, &c., having to pass, at that period, into the hands of the decorators, to be made ready for the grand affair of the distribution of the prizes of the international Exhibition, which is to take place there, with unexampled splendour on the first of July.

A DREAM OF SWARGA.

I HAD been moving about a wild and jungly country for more than a month without seeing any other European, and my tent was now pitched under the starry sky in the deep stillness of the forest. The day had been hot and fatiguing: I had been measuring some very uneven ground all the morning and trying cases all the afternoon till the time of lighting the evening lamp. After dinner, I looked through a volume of Tennyson's poems and finished the "Dream of Fair Women" simultaneously with my last cheroot: when I retired to my solitary couch, very weary and slightly feverish. In vain I tried to sleep; sleep refused to visit me, although all my camp-followers were snoring outside; at length I fell into confused slumbers as in that half conscious time one sometimes passes between waking at dawn and rising for morning tea. The work of the day mingled with the visions of the night, and the charm of the poetry I had been reading pervaded my dreams. I fancied that, after many years of Indian service, I had been interred under a Revenue Survey Boundary Mark, on whose top, as a token of affectionate regard, the people of my district had erected a quaint image of stone which they crowned with fresh garlands every new moon.

My self-consciousness was however entire, and I saw no evidence of metempsychosis. I was in the dark and solemn forest, dimly lighted with struggling beams: and a strange mysterious horror thrilled me as I gazed into its lonesome depths. A dank and clammy mist soon made it impossible to see above a yard or two in front; and, cautiously advancing, I came at length to the margin of a wide and sluggish river, across which a ferryman (whom by his elephant's head I identified as Ganpatti) offered to take me on payment of one paulie. Arrived on the opposite bank, I set off across a wide plain towards what seemed to be a walled city with a stone gateway, huge and high like those built by the old Hindoo Princes. I was here stopped by a sentinel and taken before an officer who performed the joint duties of dwipal and kazi, and who told me this was the principal entrance to a city, called Swarga, where only the *élite* of the human race were admitted. He said that he was the dreaded Rhadamanthus, the guardian of the European gate; and that two officers in similar capacities kept the keys of the Asian and African entrances, Yankees being as a rule excluded, as the city had been laid out before the time of Columbus. I asked leave to enter and told Rhadamanthus that while on earth I had served in the Tanjore Commission. My statement was then taken down, both question and answer, and I was tried with several hard questions on the Revenue Laws and Criminal Codes. Having satisfied this austere Judge by recital of a number of cases that I had not been particularly lazy or incapable, I received a pass, and the doors, which were of adamant, were slowly opened by two trained white elephants, larger than any I had ever seen even in Burmah. The Cazi then gave me the Sunnud of a Sirdar of the First Class, and a white elephant to ride on, while a number of dancers and pipers played at the head of the procession. An attendant, whom I understood to be the poet Virgil, mounted the howdah, as my cicerone and I set off to see the place under his eloquent direction. I felt almost as khush and comfortable as I ever had done in my own dominions.

The town was not a mere collection of streets and houses jammed together: it resembled Rome or Bednore Nugger in having many open spaces and many hills; one could hear distant music all the day long; it was a land "in which it seemed always afternoon." My attendant informed me that the planet Earth was too far away for its noise and clamour to reach the precincts of this charming place; although memory did not decay, yet all its unpleasant associations would gradually vanish; and that, if I wished it, he would put me in the way of attaining to the state of '*nirvana*' in which perception of differences would cease and its consequential pain would be entirely done away with.

I declined undergoing that process as I felt immortal longing, and had a great desire to talk over Indian affairs of which my guide was unfortunately ignorant. Seeing my disappointment, he consoled me, saying that there were lots of other old Indians in Swarga, although the number of new arrivals was gradually becoming less with the spread of English ideas. It seemed that no one could get into Swarga unless he had done, or at least striven to do, some good to humanity. It appeared also, that well-meaning men, who had through ignorance or stupidity made great blunders, were not admitted all at once. The principle that good faith implies due care and attention, and that great incapacity or negligence is of the nature of fraud, was, I found, invariably acted upon: and such people had first to undergo an intellectual purgatory, in an intermediate place, until by logical process or by watching the results of their systems they learned to see the error of their ways. Lord Cornwallis had been kept out a long time, for bringing succeeding generations into difficulties by parting with the Government rights to land in Bengal: but, as I was afterwards informed, the new License Tax had worked a change in his opinions, and he was ready to admit that with an elastic Land Revenue there would have been no necessity for putting on such a vexatious tax. There was also reason to doubt whether J. S. Mill's merits as a political economist will counterbalance his meddling with Governor Eyre, and affirming the equality of women with their lords and masters.

I rode along in great state and decorum on my elephant, passing clear lakes, overhung with fragrant shrubs and encompassed with gardens of delight. The sides of the hills were scaled with well-metalled roads shaded with rows of trees of all kinds, for here was every variety of climate. At the foot of the Ghats, there were Bombay mango-trees; further up I regaled myself with oranges and golden pippins. I noticed also that the tops of some of the hills were obscured with clouds—others were clear and distinct in their green beauty. There was all the pomp of groves and garniture of fields; and yet every hill had its own characteristic scenery.

Virgil first of all took me over a range of flowery lawns, which, said he, was the quarter of the poets whose writings have increased the sum of human happiness. The place was a table-land, like Mysore; and my guide told me that the reason why it was elevated above the surrounding plains, which were occupied by prose writers, was that poetry, being founded on the feelings, appeals to all men and all generations, and has, therefore, a wider and more durable influence than the works of historians and philosophers; hence the poets had a higher locality assigned them. I felt inclined to question the equity of this decision, but seeing that Virgil, who was a poet himself, looked rather displeased, I remained silent and began to gaze around me. On the tiptop of a marble height, abruptly rising like Chandergooti Droog from the surrounding level, I saw three beings in majestic attitudes. One wore a Greek costume, the other two were Europeans, and, as my unaccustomed sight was bewildered with the dazzling brilliancy of that peak, I could hardly tell which of the three stood highest. Further down to the foot of the hill, and all around its flowery verge, there were people of all ages and climes, rapt in calm contemplation or pensive musings as described by Tennyson in the "Palace of Art" and by Akenside and Gray. Noticing that there were several ladies among them, I asked Virgil whether Swinburne was likely to get in, and was pleased to hear that he had done so, in spite of all his prudish detractors. Some lotos-trees and a talking oak had already been planted for Tennyson's delectation, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning were living in a charming bungalow of their own. My guide told me that this part of the season was the nicest in the whole of Swarga, and wanted me to stay; but the associations of a life time cannot be shaken off all at once, and I felt rather lonely in the absence of old Indian companions. So we descended the tableland by a different road, and, crossing a ravine, came to the foot of another hill whose top was hardly visible through the mists that shrouded it.

The elephant paced along up a well-beaten road through among timber trees, till we came to a kind of steppe where my faculties felt strong and vigorous in the clear and bracing air. On enquiry I ascertained that this hill was inhabited by the philosophers, and that the terrace, we had just arrived at, was considered to be the finest situation upon it. It commanded an extensive prospect, and to those who have seen Carwar in Malabar I cannot describe it better than by saying that it was similar to the site of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s bungalow. It was neatly arranged and planted, and there was no chance of one's losing his way there. It was exclusively devoted to the Positive Philosophers in which Section Jeremy Bentham presided. Comte and Adam Smith and Nassau Senior were conversing quietly in arm-chairs. Suddenly I heard a great gabbling, and, wondering what it was, I proceeded in the direction of the sound and came upon a group of women disputing viciously upon social science.

Further up the hill I discerned Plato soliloquising, and Epicurus, while Aristotle came down (from a neighboring height) to have a sensible talk with Bentham. Further up still, as might be inferred from their speech, was a colony of Germans whose figures could not be perceived through the clouds and tobacco smoke, that hung over the summit of the hill. I found a Pegu pony ready to carry me up the slippery paths, where no elephant could walk, but, preferring to go down instead, I started for another hill visible in the distance.

I went across a country more carefully cultivated than the plain between Bonn and Cologne. I wondered at the crops which consisted of jowaree, rice, and other Indian grains, while in the well-watered hollows I recognized, with joy, the bright green tops of the betel gardens as seen from above; here and there were patches of jungle where the delicious corindas hung in big bunches, and the hoopoo, oriole, and bee-eater were flying from tree to tree. I fancied that I was in the land of Beulah and that the hill I was approaching must be the Nilgiris. The road wound through mango-groves whose yellow fruit shone like the fabled Hesperian apples, and the climate grew the more enchanting as we ascended the Ghat, every turn of the easy helical line disclosing scenery of that surpassing beauty which is only beheld in dreams. As we got near the top, the air became fragrant with those white flowers which the Hindoo maidens wear in their hair and which are woven into garlands for sahebs. The strawberry and the snowdrop also grew wild there; it was better than either Mahableshwar or Darjeeling. At last I rested on the towering summit, enjoying the cool breeze.

The elephant seemed at home here and my friend Virgil tenderly congratulated me on having got among men of kindred taste and disposition. I found that this hill was considered the most desirable of any in Swarga, and was inhabited by pucka Europeans nearly all of whom belonged to the Company's Civil and Military Services. Hastings and Clive were two of the most distinguished residents, and the Duke of Wellington had also taken up his abode there, partly in order to be near his brother, the Marquess, and partly because he considered all his European success to be the result of his Indian training and fighting the Mahrattas and conquering Mysore. I next met with Sir John Malcolm who is much thought of, although most officers up these seemed to think that Mountstuart Elphinstone had shown more discretion than he in estimating the character of the Peshwa. Indeed Elphinstone was deemed a more far-seeing statesman than them all; and had on that account been lodged in a very high pagoda, a kind of observatory, provided with wonderful durbins through which the whole of India could be distinctly seen every day when the diurnal rotation of the round earth brought it under the line of vision.

When I heard this fact, I asked to be taken to the pagoda, which we all ascended. I was naturally anxious to take another look at the district in which I had spent the greater portion of my days, and, after the telescope had been carefully adjusted, I could see my old bungalow as plain as a pikestaff. My successor was sitting in the verandah signing papers brought by one of my native clerks. I was then shown one village after another, and at last, when I reflected that my tank-building and road-making was all over, the tears began to gather in my eyes—

"Tears from the depths of some divine despair,
In thinking of the days that are no more."

The great Governor, guessing my thoughts, gave a profound sigh, and taking me to another glass

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

told me to look through it and say afterwards whether I still wished to return to the cares and responsibilities of public life. I imagined in my dream that by this magic lens I could see all the passions and intrigues of the inhabitants of the earth. I saw the districts I had been contemplating so fondly vexed with wars and rebellions, the crops destroyed, the betel trees cut down, the sluices broken, and the tanks empty. My own mansion was in ruins, the haunt of owls and jackals. Then I saw puttewalas riding on horses and Collectors taking their shoes off before going into their Amildars' presence. Wherever I turned my gaze, there was insult, shame, and wrong. Then I bitterly asked what was the interpretation of the vision.

Answer was that this was a picture of what the state of India would ultimately become. To understand the causes of the change I was required to look into a kind of camera. Here I saw a number of officers with bronzed complexions and decorated with scars and medals. They seemed to be leaving by the P. and O. steamer. Some artillery men were busily packing up a lot of silver plate to send it away. The scene shifted to a maidan used as a parade ground. Here an ensign was trying to manœuvre a regiment of sepoys but was unable to make them understand what he said. In the distance, I perceived a Deputy Superintendent squatting on the ground as he tried a case and shaking hands with the natives who came to the Cutcherry. In the next scene, I saw vast numbers of natives, with enlarged spleens, being slaughtered by European loafers, whom nobody shikared. In another picture a man wearing a wig and gown was unsettling tenures and tearing up papers and books. Sir James Macintosh, who happened just then to look over my shoulder, told me that this man's name was

"English-Equity-appl.ed-to-the-Mofussil,"

and that the papers were mortgage-deeds, and the books the old Hindoo Shasters and the Reports of the Sudder Courts. I was also told that the officers, whom I had seen in the first view, were those of the Indian Army, and the silver plate was the mess kit of one of the Artillery Services, which had been packed up and forwarded to Woolwich.

I looked again, and behold, there was a great multitude of queer people, swarming over the whole country. Some had got a monopoly of land, and as Magistrates were enforcing their own contracts against the coolies on their plantations. Others were persuading the Bellari ryots to grow cotton, although cotton, having fallen in price, was a less profitable crop than jowaree. Another set were catching hold of native men and women and forcibly investing them with trousers and petticoats. Some old women had imported a new set of religious books, and the Padris had turned the Adawluts into Churches and applied the balance of the Irrigation Fund to establish a Bishopric in the Punjaub. Nobody cared to salaam to Europeans, who were riding their individual hobbies as hard as they could leg it, pulling up now and then to solace one another with cant.

Without caring to see more, I turned away from the panorama in disgust and indignation to where my companions were talking to each other. Apropos of the Jamaica rebellion, I heard Sir Elijah Impey telling Sir Cecil Beadon that such insubordination would have got its deserts in his time. It seemed that, the more unscrupulous an officer shows himself in time of emergency, the greater is the estimation he receives, and I was rather surprised to notice how the Swarga people generally approved of the hanging of Nuncomar and the cavalier manner in which the Bengal Government dealt with public opinion. There was some difference of sentiment regarding annexation. As for the amalgamation or rather destruction of the local army, one heard swearing taking place on that topic all the day long. Sir Thomas Munro agreed with Mountstuart Elphinstone that the Bombay Revenue system was a move in the right direction, and the inhabitants of Swarga were ready to give a very big tomasha in honour of Wingate whenever he arrived there.

My curiosity was now excited as regards the particular natives who had got into Swarga, and I began to look for the native town. It was situated a long way off and on a much lower level than the hill, with the foot of which it is, however, connected by a pneumatic railroad through which the native is propelled whenever a saheb wishes to see him, as is often the case among those paternal Governors. (By the bye, any one using the expression "damned niggers" would be treated as an interloper.) Arrived at the end of this railroad, the native enters an alabaster bucket, which a young white elephant draws up by chain and pulley. I had great joy in meeting many of my old Patels and Koolkurnees who had arrived at Swarga before me. The Dewan Purneah and several Karbharis were living there in great comfort and respect. They all fed on mango-phul, and were allowed pan soparee without stint. Minos had prevented all takrars about etiquette by forcing all natives to leave their shoes outside the Asiatic Gate, which seemed to be a good arrangement.

I was in the act of making enquiries from Virgil as to the fate of a native subordinate into whose delicts I had been enquiring the preceding afternoon, when I began to be aware that the beams of the morning sun were slowly penetrating my tent. Gradually regaining consciousness, I perceived the Jummabandi people peering through the chick, and found my morning tea and the mango-phul which I sometimes take with it ready on the table. The shoes I had dreamed about were my own boots which my servant was busily brushing outside, and had nothing to do with Minos. And Virgil was represented by one of my sowars who in a deep guttural bray announced the arrival of the Peshgar and some prisoners. Q. E. D.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR T. S. WARDEN, Brigade Major, Bombay, arrived yesterday from Belgaum.

THE Mails for Colombo per steamer *Earl Canning* will be closed this day at 12 o'clock noon.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co's S. S. *General Havelock* was hauled into the Patent Slip at Mazagon yesterday.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL, Commanding the Bombay Garrison, will visit the Hospital of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment at half-past six o'clock this morning, and afterwards the Hospital of the Colaba Sanitarium.

LIEUTENANT E. J. WYNCH, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, and Conductor D. Wallace of the Ordnance Department is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

THE Evangelical Alliance (in London) have invited the parents of Christian children in all countries to meet together this day in united prayer for their children. Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the character proposed in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at half-past 5 o'clock to-day, to which all are invited.

IT will be remembered that last month a soldier belonging to the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment had fallen overboard from a steamer in harbour and was drowned, but the body was not discovered at the time. Since then the body of a European was picked in the water at Tanna which turned out to be the remains of the unfortunate man, the body was taken out and buried by order of the authorities.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of Newton Williams, lately a driver in the employ of G. I. P. Railway Company. The deceased arrived here with a friend from Egutpoora on Monday last, and stopped at the Victoria Coffee-house. He was a hard drinker, and at night he was observed breathing heavily and was removed to the hospital where he died immediately on admission. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died of apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday at Shaik Memon Street touching the death of Govind Bhugwuntrow, aged nine years, who went to bathe in the Mombadevi tank and was drowned therein. Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held the same day concerning the death of Tatia Manickshet, who told his son some days ago that he was tired of life on account of a pain in his chest, and who was found drowned in the Mombadevi tank early yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict "found drowned."

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—
From United Kingdom, 6th, & 7th via Turkey.
From Continent of Europe, 6th via Turkey.
From Alexandria, None.
Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	5	26	1	14
" Calcutta via Agra ..	0	0	6	18
" Calcutta via Madras..	0	0	0	0
" Madras	26	34	8	25

THE DOCK SCHEME.

THE Dock Committee met again at the Town Hall on Monday last. There were present Mr. A. F. Belassis (in the chair), Mr. P. Adams, Col. DeLisle, Mr. Russel Aitken, Mr. Alex. Brown, Captain Henry, Mr. A. D. Grant, and Mr. Jas. Bogie.

Mr. Thos. Ormiston was first examined. He said: I am chief engineer of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. A project for the construction of wet docks on that Company's property has been before the public for a twelvemonth, but has been in contemplation for a longer period. This plan (produced) shows what I propose, but it may be modified in detail from time to time. I have endeavoured here to make provision for two important trades—viz., the coasting trade and the foreign trade. The Musjid Basin, comprising an area of 8 acres of water and 20 acres of land, is intended to accommodate the coasting trade. It would be dredged out to a depth of 13 feet at ordinary low water; and there would at no time be less than 10 feet at low water:—that would give at high water, neaptides, a depth of 21 feet. The vessels which would enter there would be sufficiently water-borne. As to steamers, there are many engaged in the coasting trade which do not draw more than 13 or 14 feet; and though these did take the ground—as vessels do in many harbours—it would not do them any harm. In the harbour of Glasgow, the depth at low water is, as nearly as possible, 10 feet; and vessels of all classes take the ground there without being damaged. The Musjid Basin would be for the larger description of coasting trade. The smaller description I propose to accommodate in what we call the Nicol Basin, which would have a depth of 2 feet at extraordinary and 4 feet at ordinary low water. There might be a few tides in the month when there would be only 2 feet. This basin has an area of 8 acres; and connected with it there are 28 acres of land. The greater part of this basin has been finished, and arrangements have been made with the Custom House authorities to make it available as a wharf next season. Already we have at low water, spring tides, along the outer wall, a depth of from 5 to 9 ft., so that ordinary barges can discharge and take in cargoes at all times of the tide. The use of this basin, I expect, will to a great extent show, next season, what can be done with a good system of bunder boat accommodation as compared with the very bad system which we have hitherto had; and I think the great difficulty which people have in their minds with reference to basins and docks will probably become, as years roll on, still more difficult to solve, because, when you have basins where ordinary sized vessels can enter and leave at all times of the tide, you will probably feel a very considerable difficulty in deciding whether you should have gates or not. I shall next come to the dock where I propose to accommodate the foreign trade of the harbour. It takes up an area of 34 acres of water and 32¾ acres of land; and it is quite evident that it would be perfectly possible to connect it—as we contemplate, in fact, connecting our entire system of basins,—with the railways. Vessels of a thousand tons would be able to lie alongside the wall, and there would be 22 inside berths for merchant ships of that tonnage. Of course there would be more ships than that in the dock at a time. The dock would be able to accommodate ten ships to the acre—that is, 300 ships altogether; and I consider that such an amount of accommodation will be quite sufficient for several years to come. The proportion of water to quayage is not so great as it would be desirable to have, but I have adopted this plan with a view to economy. Eventually, however, it will probably be necessary—and will quite easy—to make, perhaps, two or three piers, projecting from the sides, as the wants of the trade may require. There is also here a plan of a graving dock which will be sufficiently large for any merchant ship. The wet dock will have two entrances, or rather one entrance and one exit; both of them will be open at the same time, and ships will come in by the one and go out by the other,—a good deal of confusion being thus avoided.

The Chairman—And how many would be able to enter in a day?

Mr. Ormiston—You could pass 30 ships quite easily in a tide. But I apprehend there would never be any necessity for taking so many in or out at the same tide. It is quite possible we may make a small lock not shown in the plan, for the purpose of locking barges out or in, but I think the expense of doing this would be greater than the loss which would be suffered by the barges waiting for the tide. The dock would have to be dredged to an average depth of 24 feet at high water, neap tides. The channel leading to the dock would be 450 feet in width, which I apprehend would be quite sufficient. The amount of dredging which would be necessary might seem excessive to those who do not know what can now be done by means of a powerful dredging machine, but in point of fact it would be quite possible to do the work in a very short period of time—it would be done in the course of two seasons. I know of one dredger having lifted a million tons last year, at an expenditure of 3½d. per ton. I have made a large allowance for the cost of the plant, and for the additional cost of working it as compared with what it would be in England; and I don't estimate that the purchase of the entire plant which would be necessary and the cost of the work would require more than ten lakhs of rupees. In regard to the foreshore, I do not find that at the Elphinstone Company's property it is silting up much. There is very little difference between my survey and that of Colonel DeLisle;—in fact, if there is any difference at all it is rather to the advantage of the former. As the current becomes truer I expect we shall be able to maintain the requisite depth by a smaller amount of dredging—which certainly would not be greater than is usually in almost every harbour. I have estimated the cost of this dock, and it may be interesting to the committee to know something about what it would be. I estimate that the cost would be 73 lakhs of rupees. This includes the cost of the graving dock, six lakhs; the cost of the entrances, six lakhs; and the cost of the dredging. The cost of the Musjid Basin would be 24 lakhs.

The Chairman—What is the nature of the bottom at the approaches?

Mr. Ormiston—It is thin silt, which when compressed will become hard clay. In many parts we have now the same depth which we would require for our graving dock, and on the south-east corner of the Mallet Basin there is a depth of 30 feet under the coping.

Mr. Aitken—Would the Mallet Basin be dredged?

Mr. Ormiston—Not altogether. There would be 5 feet at low water spring tides.

The Chairman—Of what depth do you propose to make the wall of the dock?

Mr. Ormiston—We propose to make it 59 on Colonel DeLisle's datum. I may state, in passing, that these calculations were prepared for the purpose of being submitted to a Committee which Government appointed twelve months ago with the view of ascertaining whether the Elphinstone Company's Docks would be so practicable as I considered they would. As to the walls, we have not gone down so far as was then proposed, but I am satisfied from our experience at other parts that it would be quite practicable to go to a depth where we would have rock. We did not want, however, to go so far as that. We get down to what makes a magnificent foundation—I mean moorum. Nothing could be better than that. The whole area of the foreshore is exceedingly irregular. In one place—at the Clerk Basin—there is rock cropping out at the level of the top of the mud, and within a distance of 5 feet from it we require to go down to a depth of, I suppose, about 16 feet of mud before we come to a satisfactory foundation.

Mr. Aitken—Don't you think that the presence of moorum shows that there is a stratification of rock?

Mr. Ormiston—I don't think so. I find that there is bare rock exposed at each end—North and South—of the Elphinstone Company's property, and that these ends are both high, while in the middle there seems to be a great depression.

The Chairman—Do you find any rock in your proposed channel?

Mr. Ormiston—No. We have taken borings all through. The silt there is so fine that the rod goes down with its own weight nearly as far as we require to go. That is generally the characteristic of the first five or six feet.

The Chairman (to Colonel DeLisle)—Do you wish to ask Mr. Ormiston anything?

Colonel DeLisle—No. The statement is perfectly clear and satisfactory.

Mr. Ormiston read the following communication, he had received from gentlemen in England, in reference to enquiries he had made chiefly with regard to the sanitary part of the subject.

The first is from Mr. Lyster, Engineer of the Liverpool docks, who writes as follows:—

"In reply to your note just received I beg to inform you that we have experienced no disagreeable smell from the exhalation of the dock water of this system. The docks as you are aware, are fed from the river which is largely impregnated with the salt water, and the frequent movement of the shipping keeps up circulation though even without it I cannot see how any smell could arise. You do not tell me whether the place you propose is to comprise the feeding of the system by fresh or salt water so of course I will not venture an opinion."

The next is from Mr. Giles, Engineer of the Southampton Docks, who says:—

"In answer to your enquiries I beg to say that there is not any nuisance arising from the stink of the water in the Southampton docks during hot weather. Of course we have not the Bombay climate to deal with but with salt water without sewage. I should think you would be quite safe."

And the last is from Captain Phillips, Dock Master of the Plymouth Great Western Docks, who writes as follows:—

"In reply to your inquiry respecting the smell from dock waters I can only say that I have had thirty years practical experience in dock business, six years with the East and West India Dock Co. and London Dock, twelve Southampton Dock, four Victoria London Dock and eight Plymouth Great Western Docks and I never yet heard of a stink or smell of any description. I do not see how they can smell the docks are opened every day and some times twice a day which of course purifies the water, if the water was opened in and stagnant no doubt it would in course of time smell, but not if used as other docks. I would suggest if you build floating docks, that draving docks be built at the same time so as to dock ships out of your floating docks, if they had done that at the same time they built the Victoria London Docks it would have been a great convenience and would have realized the Company thousands of pounds a year. I wanted the Company to do so but they were short of cash and could not carry them out, of course if docks were built in Bombay you would require a couple of pairs of gates, it is a good plan to have four so that if any thing happens you have a reserve you know, we have but one pair and right open to the south west, plenty of sea against them at times, they are very much exposed and we cannot open them in bad weather."

Mr. Ormiston stated that he had put reverse gates in his plan, thinking there might be some swell from the Elephantas; but that his observations of the stillness of the harbour at that part made him think there would not be much danger in this respect. The fact was that Cross Island was a natural barrier to the sea; and it was well known that many vessels which could not discharge during the monsoon below that point, found they could do it by going above Cross Island.

In answer to Mr. Aitken, Mr. Ormiston said he was not quite clear that the saving from docks would be so great as some gentlemen seemed to expect. He took it that the saving would not be more than a rupee per registered ton of shipping; and that saving would be effected by bringing the ship close in to the shore. As to increased despatch, he did not think there was very much in that. Mr. Thorburn, of Nicol & Co., had given him a statement of what they had been doing lately in the case of some vessels consigned to them. The following facts appeared in it:—*City of Madras*, 999 tons register, arrived from Glasgow with a general cargo on 28th April (Sunday), completed discharging and loading on 2nd June, carried 5 251 bales cotton; the discharge was commenced on 1st May and completed about 12th; extra expense incurred about Rs. 250 for labour, &c. *Nyanza*, 561 tons register, arrived on 15th May from Mauritius, discharged 7,000 bags sugar and loaded 2,765 bales, cotton in 14 running days; extra expense about Rs. 250. *City of Amoy*, 994 tons register, arrived on 30th May, commenced discharging general cargo the following day, and is almost out; has a considerable portion of her homeward cargo on board and will sail before the 20th.

Mr. Ormiston repeated that he thought the only saving which could be effected would be by bringing the ship itself with all its cargo to the wharf; and he suggested that one question for the committee to decide was whether the rupee a ton was equivalent to the worse health of the sailors and a demoralization of discipline.

Mr. Brown—In the first place, Mr. Ormiston, how do you get at the rupee a ton?

Mr. Ormiston—That would be the saving on barge hire. To speak more precisely, the saving would be about Rs. 1-4.

Mr. Aitken—What is barge hire just now?

Mr. Ormiston—I don't know exactly.

Mr. John Ryan (traffic superintendent of the Elphinstone Company) who happened to be present, said the charge was from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for cargo boats.

Mr. Adams—But the average all the year round is much less?

Mr. Ryan—Oh, certainly.

Captain Henry—But I think, Mr. Ormiston, you are assuming a good deal too much in saying that the sailors would become demoralised.

Mr. Ormiston—I don't say that, but some of the gentlemen here seem to think they would.

Captain Henry—In addition to the saving you have mentioned, would there not be a saving in repairs and in the cost of getting water and provisions?

Mr. Ormiston—The water does not cost very much now.

Captain Henry—But there would be less cost, in every respect, if the vessel was in dock.

Mr. Ormiston afterwards referred again to Glasgow as affording an example of the advantages of a tidal harbour.

Captain Henry—If I remember right, it is just the same there as in a dock, for I don't think the ships discharge by means of boats.

Mr. Ormiston—They discharge alongside the wall.

Captain Henry—Well, that is tantamount to discharging in a dock.

Mr. Ormiston—I quite agree with you on that point.

Mr. Adams—Would the boat hire, for taking cargo into the basins, be much less expensive than under the present system?

Mr. Ormiston—Certainly.

Mr. Brown—And there will be a still further saving by having a better class of boats—steam barges?

Mr. Ormiston—Yes.

Captain Henry—In what time do you think a ship of a thousand tons at Bombay ought to discharge into a warehouse?

Mr. Ormiston could not exactly say.

Captain Henry—I think it would be satisfactory to know the data on which you arrive at the saving of a rupee a ton.

Mr. Ormiston—It is simply on the barge hire.

Mr. Adams—Have you taken into consideration the towing of the steamer into dock?

Mr. Ormiston—I have.

Captain Henry—I suppose you know both the dock systems at home. Whether do you approve of the Liverpool system or the Southampton or London system? I don't mean as to the architecture, but as to the means of raising capital for the construction of the docks.

Mr. Ormiston—To speak first of the docks themselves, there is at Southampton a dock occupying about 20 acres, and there is also a basin.

Capt. Henry—A basin equal to a dock.

Mr. Ormiston—It is open at all times to the tide. About 10 years ago, Mr. Ure, Engineer to the Clyde Trust, was directed to make a report as to whether Windmill Croft should be converted into a dock or a tidal Basin; and the result of enquiries which he made was to show that a very much larger amount of trade was carried on at all the tidal basins about which he had obtained information, than in docks. To the best of my recollection it was double. Well, in consequence of that report the Clyde Trustees requested Mr. Walker, their Consulting Engineer, to report on the subject; and Mr. Walker and Mr. Ure differed in opinion. It was eventually decided to put in a dock sill—with which I had a good deal to do myself. We provided also for gates. About two years ago it was decided upon finishing the dock, but the sill was taken out altogether, so that the place might be used, not as a dock but as a tidal basin—the reason being that ships might be able to get out and in at all states of the tide.

Captain Henry said the reason why the tidal basin at Southampton was so much used was that in every respect, except its being open, it resembled a dock, and that a great part of the trade between Southampton and America, and nearly all the West Indian trade, was carried on by large paddle steamers, which could not enter the dock on account of their breadth of beam.

Mr. Aitken—The ships that go to Glasgow are not of a very large class, are they?

Mr. Ormiston—Ships of a thousand tons.

Mr. Aitken—Do they load at Glasgow?

Mr. Ormiston—Oh yes, right off.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Ormiston said the only time when there would be any difficulty in docking would be in the monsoon, and that he considered the proposed site for a dock on the Elphinstone Company's property to be the best for that season, because there would be plenty of room for a vessel to swing about, and because the water was so well sheltered that there was really very little sea at any time.

In answer to Mr. Aitken, Mr. Ormiston said he did not think the public would gain much by docks being constructed by a Trust. The first thing the Trust would do would be to raise the dues. Last year the Elphinstone Company worked 550,000 tons of goods at their bunder, and their average rate was six annas per ton. Well, at present the Company was not making 5 per cent; and no doubt a Trust would endeavour to squeeze as much out of their constituents as would yield that percentage. That would probably be the first result.

Captain Henry asked Mr. Ormiston if he knew what a Trust had done at Bristol.

Mr. Ormiston did not know.

Captain Henry—They have lowered the rates to about a half.

Mr. Ormiston—Yes, but only to pay interest.

Captain Henry—I don't know about interest but they tax the town to facilitate the trade of the port.

Mr. Ormiston—The Elphinstone Company's rates are just one half the Clyde rates.

Mr. Brown—Have you any objection to the situation of Mr. Aitken's Dock?

Mr. Ormiston—I think that the situation of the Elphinstone Company's is superior to any other so far as the trade of the town is concerned. I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of the trade is carried on immediately behind the Elphinstone Bunder; and I believe Mr. Belassis can to a certain extent corroborate what I say on this point. I have been often through the Fort, and I think there can be no comparison at all between the amount of goods you find stored there and the quantity you find in the native town.

Mr. Brown—Do you think the Clyde rates may be taken as a fair criterion?

Mr. Ormiston replied in the affirmative, and read from a letter which he had received from Mr. Ure, now Engineer to the Tyne Commission, that the Tyne proposed to adopt the Clyde rates.

In reply to Capt. Henry, Mr. Ormiston said that the advantage which basins had—and it certainly was a great advantage—was that they were always open.

Captain Henry—It is a great advantage certainly. I suppose you think that the bunder boat basins would be more advantageous for the coasting trade than for large vessels?

Mr. Ormiston—Certainly.

Captain Henry—Do you think the coasting trade is likely to be increased by the spread of railways?

Mr. Ormiston—The sailing trade will decrease, but not the steam trade.

In answer to a question by Mr. Brown, Mr. Ormiston said that if there had been a Board of Admiralty in Bombay it would have made the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company raise its bridges crossing the creeks at Sion, by which native craft from Guzerat came into the harbour during the monsoon.

Commander Robinson, I. N., Acting Master Attendant, appeared again before the Committee,—Mr. Aitken (who was not present at the last meeting) having noticed that the proposal in regard to the approach to the dock at Mody Bay had not been properly explained to him. Mr. Aitken now stated that the channel would be 800 feet long and 300 feet (not 80 feet, as had been stated) wide.

Mr. Robinson said he could take a ship into the dock through a channel of that width, but that he would prefer that it should be greater. He thought it desirable, indeed, to have a width of two cables' length, or a thousand feet.

Mr. Aitken—The width of the Thames at the London Docks is only 500 feet.

Mr. Robinson said his examination at the previous meeting had had reference chiefly to heavy days in the S. W. Monsoon, and that he had stated the opinion then, that a channel of 80 feet width would be quite insufficient at such a time. Mr. Aitken's explanation made a considerable difference, but he (Mr Robinson) nevertheless thought there ought to be a width of two cables' length. As to the number of heavy days in the monsoon, he supposed there might be about four at each period of spring tides. One ground of objection he had to the channel was that he would much rather take a ship inside the Flag staff shoal than outside.

[Mr. Robinson, in his evidence on Thursday last, did not say, as reported, that as a rule captains should strike their topmasts in going into dock, but only on very stormy days.]

Lieut. Ducat, R. E., was then examined with reference to his proposal for the construction of wet docks on the Byculla Flats.

The Chairman—I think you propose to make the dock on the lowest portion of the Flats?

Lieut. Ducat—Not quite on the lowest portion.

The Chairman—With a canal from the harbour?

Lieut. Ducat—Yes.

The Chairman—What would be the length of the canal?

Lieut. Ducat—These details are not settled yet, but it would be rather less than two miles.

The Chairman—How many high roads would be crossed?

Lieut. Ducat—Two roads and one railway.

The Chairman—You have stated in your report that you would not require more than half an hour in the twenty-four hours to enable you to pass the ships in and out?

Lieut. Ducat—That would be quite sufficient.

The Chairman—And how many ships?

Lieut. Ducat—Six easily in half an hour; and by making the bridges with a double swing you could pass the ships in and out at the same time. They could be dragged through at any hour, whether at midnight or at any time which might be more convenient.

The Chairman—What is the objection to having a Dock at the Harbour?

Lieut. Ducat—I think the advantage of having it in the Flats is that there is no much space there and that the land has at present no value. In the neighbourhood of the Fort space is very limited. The greater part of the land which would be taken up under my proposal is the property of the Frere Land Company.

Mr. Adams—They would be glad to sell it I think.

The Chairman—My object in asking the question was to see whether it would not be possible to avoid the crossing of two roads and one line of railway.

Lieut. Ducat—I don't think that would be of very great consequence. The roads would not be much used at night, and as to the railway an arrangement could be made so that the time-table would suit. I believe the cost of the dock would be considerably less than that of the one at Mody Bay, and that you would get much more for it. Considering the value of the land, I think the dock might stand rent free altogether.

Mr. Aitken—But I thought, Mr. Ducat, that you objected to docks altogether.

Lieut. Ducat—I am afraid you must have been mistaken. (A laugh)

Captain Henry—Is there much difficulty in the approach to the dock?

Lieutenant Ducat—No, it is almost all in an old channel. At least the geological formation of the island shows that it was once a deep sea channel; and some of these channels I know are very deep.

Captain Henry—From looking at the rough sketch of your dock I should think there would be very little difficulty in making an entrance from the other side of the island.

Lieutenant Ducat—That is what is proposed.

Captain Henry—I think the principal difficulty in connection with the scheme would be in removing the trade from the part of the island where it is already established. Otherwise it would be a very good one, I think.

Lieut. Ducat—Trade is stretching out in this direction already, and certainly in the course of time there will be no room for it where it is now.

Mr. Brown—Do you think there is such a very great want of land on the foreshore?

Lieut. Ducat—I think there will be.

Mr. Brown—Do you think there is at present?

Lieut. Ducat—Not just now, but there is a great blockage of trade in many parts.

Mr. Brown—There is a great extent of land which is not occupied, and it therefore seems undesirable to go to such an out of the place as the Flats before using up the ground we have here.

Lieut. Ducat—The value of the land would be a consideration.

Mr. Brown—This land I speak of has not a value just now.

Lieut Ducat—It had a high value some time ago.

Mr. Brown—That was a shadow.

Lieut. Ducat—Well, it is under a shadow still. I have heard native merchants say that they could afford to sell goods, even as far as Mhow, at the same price as they do in Bombay—the carriage to Mhow being no more expensive than the storage in Bombay.

Mr. Brown—That depends upon how long the goods are stored in Bombay.

Mr. Bogie—People up country generally complain that things are much dearer—as wines, for instance.

Lieut. Ducat—That may be because of one Parsee having—as is often the case—a monopoly of the sale of such articles.

Mr. Aitken—Would not two miles of a sluice canal be very expensive for shipping?

Lieutenant Ducat—I don't think it would make any great difference.

Mr. Brown—Would not the dock be a source of pestilence, almost, considering the low level and the stagnant water?

Lieutenant Ducat—There would not be stagnant water. The dock would serve as a catch-water basin, and the whole of the Flats would be drained except that basin, where there would be deep water.

Mr. Brown—Fresh water?

Lieutenant Ducat—Not fresh water, but it would be better than having the whole place a pool.

Mr. Bogie—Do you not apprehend any difficulty in bringing heavily laden ships along the canal?

Lieutenant Ducat—I have been told that the borings made there have been very satisfactory.

Mr. Gale, C.E., was next examined. He produced a plan for the construction of a dock on the Flats at Trombay. He said: This project is not my own. The scheme was brought out in 1855 by Messrs. Cameron and Ryan. It is proposed first of all to construct a road and dam across the Chamboor creek lying between Trombay and the island of Salsette, at the extreme point of Trombay. Within this dam it is proposed to make a dock by means of simple excavation. In addition to this I would propose to open up the causeways and to put flap gates to them, opening in the direction of the tide. By this means the dock would be scoured out daily, and water would also be available for scouring out the entrance and the approach to the dock, and also for keeping the foreshore at that place from silting up.

Mr. Brown—When you get the dock made, who is going to take the trade there?

Mr. Gale—They take trade to the Victoria Docks at London. I think that as far as communication with Bombay is concerned, you would be able to reach this dock by means of a short branch railway as soon as any other.

Mr. Brown thought it was out of the question to talk of going to Byculla Flats or Trombay.

The Chairman—But we must allow people to ventilate their ideas. You have your interest in one part.

Mr. Brown—It is not a matter of interest at all, but I think we should narrow the discussion as much as possible.

The Chairman considered they should rather deal with the question as broadly as possible.

Mr. Brown—I think if the members of the Committee were to go to the Elphinstone Company's property and see the extent of land there is there and what has been done with it, they would say it was useless to think of going either to the Flats or Trombay. If the Committee were to do that it might tend very much to simplify matters.

Mr. Gale stated in answer to further questions that his estimate of the cost of a dock of a hundred acres on the site he had named would be £850,000 (including the causeway) The Government he understood were prepared to pay half the cost of the causeway.

Capt. Henry—A hundred acres is very large. Suppose it was only fifty acres, what would be the cost?

Mr. Gale—About £550,000. There would be 25 feet of water in the dock at high water, neap tides.

No other evidence was taken at this sitting. It was expected that only another meeting would be necessary to finish the examination of witnesses.

STEAMER REPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

CALCUTTA 11TH.—Mail Steamer *Golconda*, went to sea,

GALLE, 10TH.—French Mail Steamer *Donnai*, from China anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—11TH JUNE.

INDORE, 11TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Beora continues.

RUTLAM, 11TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

BROACH, 11TH, 7 A. M.—Communication Baroda local line at 6-5 A. M.

POONA, 11TH, 9 A. M.—Perfect communication Sattara since 8-55 A. M.

SURAT, 11TH, 7-15 A. M.—Contact Broach line ceased at 7-10 A. M.

DHARWAR, 11TH, 9 A. M.—Communication Bellary 8-20 A. M.

BOMBAY, 11TH, 6 P. M.—Imperfect communication Surat local line.

WEATHER REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

Carwar.—Steady rain, wind variable, barometer 29 87, fall of rain 1. 20.

Vingorla.—Weather rainy, wind strong from S. W., rain 7-49, thermometer 87.

Kolapoor.—Weather clouded, wind moderate S. W., thermometer 88, previous night slight rain.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE twenty-first annual general meeting of this Institution was held in the Rooms of the Framjee Cawasje Institute, on Monday the 10th inst., at 6 P. M., Narayan Dinanathji, Esq., took the chair. The Report of the Library for the year 1866 showed that it was now nearly three years since the Library received any donation from the public, and the committee had great pleasure in announcing that all its expenses had been defrayed from the monthly subscriptions and the interest from its reserve fund. At the end of the year 1865, there were in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of Rs. 12,285-10-6. To this was added a sum of Rs. 3,332-14-3 realised on account of subscriptions for the year, &c. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 15,618-8-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,421-1-9 leaving a balance in favor of the library of Rs. 13,197-7 invested chiefly in Government securities. The commission for selecting and purchasing new books has added 1446 new volumes to the Library, and two more shipments are on their way to Bombay. "A very valuable collection of books on Oriental Literature" has been presented to the Library by the Secretary of State for India at the request of Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee—the value thereof being computed at £200. The report also stated that there were 18 Life members on the list; 47 first class members paying Rs. 24 per annum and 86 second class members paying Rs. 12 per annum, and Rs. 150 third class subscribers paying Rs. 6 per annum, in all 301 members. The Report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary of State for his donation of books, and also to Messrs. Dadabhai Merwanjee and Nowrojee Furdoonji for the economy and care with which they executed their commission to purchase books for the Library. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos for the ability with which he has conducted the institution.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

ON Monday Sir Joseph Arnould again sat in Chambers for the purpose of proceeding with the settlement of the list of contributories to this company.

The Court then proceeded to consider how far any misconduct on the part of the directors might influence the settlement of the list in respect of certain alleged contributories.

Mr. Bayley said he appeared, in conjunction with Mr. Dunbar, in support of the petition of Mr. Henry Wilson and others; Mr. Mayhew represented Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Vurjeewandass Madowdass; Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; Mr. Ferguson represented Mr. Gubbay; and Mr. Green was instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Honourable Framjee Nusserwanjee.

Mr. Ferguson said that before the proceedings went further he might state that this being the Day of Pentecost, Mr. Gubbay could not appear, and he applied to his Lordship to dispense with his appearance on this ground. Notice had been given to the opposite parties and they did not wish to press his appearance.

His Lordship assented.

Some preliminary conversation took place as to the mode and extent of the inquiry, Mr. Mayhew maintaining that the proceedings should be confined entirely to the facts stated in the petition. He also submitted that, were the directors examined, their answers should not be regarded as matters which could not afterwards be explained.

His Lordship said he thought there must be certain definite charges on the face of the petition. If the Court was moved to consider that this was a case for inquiry the examination must be on the conduct of the incriminated parties. And the mode of examination would be by calling the parties as witnesses, to give explanations, or for cross-examination, with the view to support the allegation of the petition.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to state what were the charges against the directors. The first transaction to which he would draw the attention of the Court was that with the Poona Hotel Company; then the "Union" speculation. Since the petition was prepared it had come to the knowledge that some of the directors had sold their own shares to the Union. The next case was the agreement between the Corporation and sundry other people for the purchase of shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation Company. The point was that they originally entered into an agreement by which the Corporation would provide 20 lakhs, but that in point of fact they had provided 40 lakhs of the company's property. The next was one which was not mentioned in the petition, which might be called the settlement of the United Victoria and Colaba Company with the old company through the instrumentality of the Joint Stock Corporation.

His Lordship remarked that this was not stated in the petition, and the parties on the opposite side had received no notice of it. Notice of this matter must be served upon the parties.

Mr. Bayley then explained this transaction more in detail, but as he was only giving the list of alleged improprieties, and as each case comes on for special consideration by itself, it is unnecessary at present to give the details. Next there was an overdrawn account of a deceased Hindoo, Juggonath Sunkersett, which was settled by the payment of twenty shares in the United Company at Rs. 5,000 each, at a time when they were only worth Rs. 2,700. Then there was the case of Framjee Nusserwanjee and his sons, where an account was settled by taking shares at Rs. 5,000 in the United Company at a time when their value was only Rs. 2,700. Next came a similar case, that of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, whose debt of Rs. 6,000 was discharged in like manner by shares which were only worth 2,700. They said also that the directors traded in their own shares.

Mr. Marriott called his Lordship's attention to the fact that this was not in the petition.

His Lordship—Then of this also notice must be given to the opposing parties.

Mr. Bayley said another of their charges was that the directors had entered into share speculations in land companies. In one of their transactions amounting to 25 lakhs of rupees, 5 lakhs had been lost. Then in conclusion the petitioners said there had been improper compromises in lands.

The Court then proceeded to consider these charges in detail, each in its own order, on the understanding that each point should be settled as they proceeded.

Mr. Bayley said that as to the Poona Hotel case, the directors had advanced on 5th February 1865, a sum of Rs. 1,15,000, on the security of their title deeds, and a further security of a promissory note signed by three of the directors of the Hotel Company, one of whom was Mr. Coke, Manager of the Joint Stock Corporation.

Mr. Marriott said the petition did not specify in what particular the complaint of improper conduct was made.

Mr. Mayhew—Neither does it state whether the charge is against Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee alone or against all the directors.

Mr. Bayley went on to say that a large building had been erected at Poona, with the view, he believed, of its being occupied as an Hotel, but the company never came to a head, and the building had now been bought by Government for 3½ lakhs or thereabouts. On 10th February 1865 three of the promoters of the Hotel Company, one of them Mr. Cook, made on application to the Joint Stock Corporation for a loan of Rs. 1,15,000, offering at the same time the title deeds of the hotel as security. This letter was signed by Messrs. Stewart, Leith, and Coke, and was addressed to Mr. Coke. Suffice it to say, that offer was accepted and the money granted. And in addition a joint note was given by these gentlemen payable in two months. About February 1866 Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Chairman of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, became the purchaser of this Hotel Company's property for some Rs. 3,85,000, and in the course of the same year sold it to Government for a little over that price; and in order to enable him, as he said, to prepare the proper deeds, he appeared to have obtained the title deeds from Mr. Coke, solely on condition that, when the money was paid to him he should pay off what had been advanced by the Corporation. Then somewhere about this time the promissory note for Rs. 1,15,000 was handed back to the makers of it, and a security in the shape of an acceptance from the firm of Framjee was given for the amount. That, they said, was done at a time when Framjee's firm were in a very shaky state—1st February 1866. The title deeds never got back into the company's hands; and not one single pice had been paid by Sorabjee Pestomjee Framjee to the company. That debt was owing to the course of events which were under the direction of the directors, and of Framjee particularly; and they contended that the directors were liable. Two of the directors, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petty and Vurgeewundass Madowdass, had resigned in May 1865, but they held them as also liable, for their resignations were not accepted by the Board.

Mr. Mayhew asked if the others were to be mixed up in the inquiry along with Framjee?

His Lordship said it seemed to him that the head and front was S. P. Framjee, Cook being out of the country. It frequently happened in Bombay that the person who had done the greatest mischief took care to get away.

Mr. Shaw, the manager for the liquidators, then entered the witness box, and gave evidence to the effect that in the book containing the local bills discounted there was an entry on the debit side on account of G. M. Stewart, H. Coke, and others of Rs. 1,15,000. The date of that entry was February 11th, 1865. On the debtor side there was an entry of Rs. 2,044-12-8. He had seen no books showing the deposit of the title deeds.

Mr. Dunbar having asked for the production of the Subsidiary Ledger, Mr. Marriott objected to its being taken as evidence under section 185; but his Lordship disallowed the objection, as he was of opinion that the book might be taken as *primâ facie* evidence. Mr. Dunbar then pointed out an entry, from an account under the head Directors Poona Hotel Co., dated 15th November—"Security, title deeds of company's property." Several documents bearing on the case were then put in.

Some conversation then took place as to parties to be examined.

Mr. Dunbar asked his Lordship to investigate the matter under section 134, which empowered the Court to examine any person who could give information respecting the affairs of the company. He asked his Lordship not to stop the investigation merely because S. P. Framjee was insolvent.

His Lordship said so far as he could discover Framjee's firm had admitted this claim, but it was difficult to see how he could make Framjee repay the money or contribute to the assets of the company as compensation, and with respect to that it appeared to him he could not profitably carry the case further as far as Framjee was concerned.

Mr. Marriott said that when he admitted the debt, he must not be held as having admitted as to the title deeds being in the possession of the Corporation.

His Lordship said that as there was more than one object for the investigation, he was not prepared to say that one or other of these objects might not be obtained, and, therefore he would not stop the investigation.

Mr. Marriott said the examining of the directors seemed to be putting a man in the witness-box to give evidence, and then taking what he said as evidence against himself in case of a criminal proceeding.

Mr. Mayhew then cross-examined Mr. Shaw. (Shown letter of 20th June 1865 addressed to Vurjeewundass Madowdass, stating that Mr. Cook had written to the papers requesting the manager to discontinue inserting his name as a director of the Corporation.) To the best of my knowledge this is signed by Mr. Cook. Witness then read a letter of 17th June, signed by Mr. Cook, stating that a new prospectus would be drawn up with the name of Verjeewundass omitted.

Examined by Mr. Marriott—By a letter from Merwanjee Jamsetjee the undermentioned shares were offered to the Corporation as security against the lakh of rupees, and entered in the company's books of date May 7,—"60 shares of Patent Slip Company; 500 of Bombay Joint Stock Corporation; then 300 Bombay Joint Stock Corporation; 300 of Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company."

By Mr. Bayley—I found a memorandum in a tin box with a Chubb's lock belonging to the company, running thus:—"The title deeds of the Poona Hotel Company, with its English translation, is handed over to Sorabjee this day, 22nd November 1865." He had been told this was in the handwriting of one Narona, a clerk in the employ both of the Hotel Company and of the Joint Stock Corporation.

Mr. Grey could not swear to the handwriting; but Framjee Rustomjee, a clerk of the Joint Stock Corporation, who knew Narona's handwriting, swore that to the best of his belief it had been written by Narona.

Mr. Gilbert Macleod Stewart was then examined, deposing that he was one of the promoters of the Poona Hotel Company in 1865. Mr. Percy Leith and he were directors, and Mr. Coke was manager. He had gone to England in November 1865, and therefore knew very little of the subsequent transactions.

Mr. Hamilton, one of the voluntary liquidators of the company, and also trustee of the estate of Sorabjee Pestomjee Framjee, on being examined said that on 19th March 1866 his attention was directed to the Poona Hotal Company. Mr. Coke sent for him and they had some conversation in consequence of which conversation he wrote the letter on 20th March, and not having received any reply, he took an opportunity of seeing Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee. He urged upon Sorabjee as a matter of propriety that he should take up the acceptances which his firm had given. Sorabjee replied, to the best of his recollection, that inasmuch as the acceptance was from his firm, not from him as an individual, he was not bound to pay it. He had no conversation regarding title deeds. The matter of the title deeds was not brought to his notice in the form in which it had been brought before the Court till many months afterwards. He had found no notice of the deposit of the title deeds except the one in the subsidiary ledger.

Limjee Manockjee, examined by Mr. Bayley, then deposed that he was a director of the Corporation, and attended most of the meetings. In May 1866 he went under Act 28. Did not recollect the application for a loan of 1,15,000 rupees. Did not recollect sanctioning the advance of Rs. 1,15,000 to the best of his recollection. He became aware of the loan when it was recorded in the minute book in February 1866. S. P. Framjee took the most active part in consulting with Mr. Cook as to whether loans should be granted. Never saw the title deeds of the Poona Hotel Company. Mr. Coke had a discretionary power, and very often used his own discretion. He used to bring forward the business he had done and explain it, that the directors might see what he had done, and the directors, as a rule, approved. They had full confidence in Mr. Cook. He did not think he had seen the letter applying for the loan till now. Knew nothing at all of the deposit of the title deeds. Generally, the securities were left with Mr. Coke and the Secretary. There was a talk at a board meeting of the property being sold to Government. There had been some talk about the loan, but knew nothing about the security. At that time they thought Framjee's credit good. On 10th February a discussion took place as to the renewal of Framjee's bills. Knew nothing at all of the title deeds. (Q.)—Have you ever read the petition? (A.)—Not the whole of it. (Q.)—Have you read paragraphs 4 and 5? (A.)—Yes. (Q.) Have you read the appendix containing a copy of the transactions of Mr. Cook? (A.)—I heard a portion of it read.

Witness during his examination having displayed great hesitation in giving his answers,

His Lordship—You are making a very discreditable figure. You was a director, entrusted with the money of the company, and your duty was to apply your mind to the affairs of the company and form a judgment of them, and you present yourself now in a state of blank ignorance. Do you say you never enquired into the terms on which this loan was granted?

Witness—At that time the parties were good, and we did not enquire. I knew of the loan—but nothing of the title deeds.

His Lordship—You always reiterate that. I must say I do not believe you, sir. If you do not tell the whole truth about this matter you will be severely punished. Do you mean to say you never heard of these title deeds?

Witness—I speak to the best of my belief.

Mr. Bayley—Just brush up your belief a little. It is never too late to mend, and before you pledge yourself that you never heard of the connection between these two things, I ask you were you not aware at the time you was a director of the company that there was a relation or connection between the original loan and the deposit of the title deeds of the Poona Hotel Company? Now, sir, take care how you answer that question. (Witness hesitates for some time.) Yes or no, sir? Do you understand the question?

Witness—Not quite.

Mr. Bayley—What is it you don't understand? Shall I repeat it? Were you not aware there was some connection between the original loan and the deposit of the title deeds of the Poona Hotel Company?

Witness—When this matter was brought to the notice of the Board about this time I became aware that the loan was granted.

His Lordship—Did you not know the terms on which it was granted, and that the terms were the deposit of the title deeds of the Hotel Company.

Witness—I have been saying that I did not know about the title deeds.

His Lordship—You persist in that statement, sir, as being the truth?

Witness—To the best of my recollection, my Lord.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

The Court again sat on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. A. M. Gubbay, one of the directors of the joint Stock Company from the commencement, was then examined, and deponed that he remembered the application for a loan of Rs. 1,15,000. Mr. Coke had granted the loan under his discretionary power, and afterwards brought the matter before the board. Did not recollect of title deeds being spoken of. Did not think there was any discussion about the security. They thought the respectability of the parties was enough. Mr. Coke generally wrote in the loan book what security there was, but in this case there was no security entered. He never examined the subsidiary ledger. The directors on several occasions went through the loan book and securities and Mr. Coke made out a list of securities, but he had no recollection of these title deeds being mentioned. The minute of 10th February 1866 represented what took place at the meeting. He did not remember any discussion taking place as to the security, because the credit of S. N. Nanabhoy was considered as good as that of the former parties. Framjee paid every debt due to the Corporation, by him as an individual, partly by handing over shares and partly by cash.

His Lordship thought the petitioners should endeavour to make out that the title deeds had been improperly given away: hitherto they had failed in this.

Mr. Dunbar regretted that Mr. Coke the man best able to through light on the matter could not be examined.

Examination continued—Don't remember that any reason was given for the bill being given for three months. Don't recollect its being arranged that the note was to be paid whenever Framjee received the purchase money from Government. The Corporation was very badly off for money on 1st February 1866, but did not remember any discussion as to the time the money would be paid. Mr. Teasdale was manager at that time. Mr. Coke resigned on the 1st January. Did not remember whether Sorabjee's firm was indebted to the Corporation after he had cleared off his individual debts. He used to go sometimes to Sorabjee's bungalow, but did not recollect any meeting of his friends at which Sorabjee stated that he was utterly ruined.

Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, being examined by Mr. Bayley, deponed that he was late chairman of the directors of the Joint Stock Corporation. In February 1865 he first began to negotiate with the Poona Hotel Company. His co-directors were not aware of that, but he did not conceal it from them. Immediately after he purchased, in February 1865, he told Mr. Gubbay, not as one of the directors but as his friend, offering him a share in the purchase. It was at Mr. Coke's recommendation that he entered into the bargain. It was long after that when he agreed to sell it to Government. (shown letter of 10th February. Did not recollect this application for a loan. He was in the habit of going to the Corporation office perhaps once or twice in the week. Agreed with Mr. Coke on 8th February to purchase the property. Had no conversation regarding the intention of the Hotel Company to apply for a loan. That loan was granted without his knowledge at first, but he came to know, he believed, when Manockjee's loan book was gone over at next board meeting. Along with similar loans, this loan was then approved. That letter was not shown him in connection with this loan by Mr. Coke or any one else. Was quite positive of that. Did not remember any conversation with Mr. Coke in which he mentioned that the title deeds or anything was deposited with the Company. Did not know where the title deeds were. His agreement to purchase the property was a verbal one, afterwards confirmed by a letter written by Mr. Coke on the 8th February. Mr. Coke had a power of attorney and the full confidence of the directors. He used to bring the loans forward for sanction after the money was paid. After paying the Rs. 85,000, he was to pay one lakh on first April and the remaining two lakhs on first June. He did not pay the one lakh in April, and received a letter on 19th April from Mr. Coke, asking him to pay it. Had other engagements to meet at the time, and he told Mr. Coke that he would cancel the bargain by foregoing the earnest money if the Poona Hotel Company were willing, but they would not give up the contract, and offered him time. Was not aware of any application being made to the directors of the Poona Company for payment of their loan. He required the title deeds in September and applied to Mr. Coke as manager of the Poona Hotel Company. A few days afterwards Mr. Coke handed to him a Marata title deed and translation He applied for the deed to complete his sale to the Government. Did not know that they had been deposited in Coke's hands as manager of the Joint Stock Corporation in security for the Rs. 1,15,000. Was positive of that. Mr. Coke said nothing of their having been deposited as security.

His Lordship said he did not see that he could carry this case further against this man. It would appear that Mr. Coke, as manager of the one and director of the other, wrote this letter to himself and kept the title deeds to himself, and when applied to for the title deeds he handed them over without comment. This was his impression from the evidence, and he did not see how it could be shaken.

Mr. Bayley said he wished to ask just one or two questions more.

Examination continued.—He received the money from Government all at once on the 17th March 1866. About the beginning of May 1866 he found that he was not able to pay his debts. On the day he received the money from Government he could have paid the bill for there was no pressure; but the bill was not due.

His Lordship—No doubt, if the case as alleged had been made out it would have been a case for the application of section 185 of the Act. If S. P. Framjee had been proved to be fully aware that this loan was advanced on the title deeds, and having that knowledge in his mind, had taken the title deeds professedly for a limited purpose and afterwards never returned them, there would have been a breach of trust made out, and would have brought it within the section, but there has been a total failure to establish the case. To me the case appears to amount to this, that H. Coke, as managing director of the Poona Hotel Company corresponded with himself as manager of the Joint Stock Corporation, and that that letter of 10th February 1865 was never brought by Mr. Coke to the knowledge of the directors as a body or to Framjee in particular; and I think it likely that they placing reliance in Mr. Coke, allowing him to make loans and then sanctioning them, he never did communicate the contents of that letter to the directors as a body or to Framjee individually, and that when Framjee applied for these title deeds it was in order, *bona-fide*, to complete his sale and transfer to Government, and that neither at that time or in the previous time was Framjee informed that these title deeds had been placed in the hands of Mr. Coke as security for this loan. That is the case on the evidence, and there is really no entry in the books to show that this was clearly brought to the knowledge of the directors or S. P. Framjee by Mr. Coke. That being so the case fails, and there is an end of all further proceedings under this head of inquiry. With reference to the second head of inquiry he did not propose to take it, as it involved the extremely doubtful question of *ultra vires*. That question must come before the Appeal Court for decision at no distant period, and he should merely find instrumentally as to whether it was a question of *ultra vires*. His Lordship then intimated that those charges which were not detailed in the petition should stand over, that the opposing parties might have sufficient information regarding them.

The Court then proceeded to consider the fifth head of inquiry, the Company's compromise case, the charge in which was that the Corporation had taken United Victoria and Colaba shares at a price of Rs. 5,000, at a time when these shares were worth only Rs. 2,700.

Mr. Bayley, Mr. Marriott, and also Mr. Teasdale, who was accountant of the Joint Stock Association, each gave a detailed account of the transactions; and some evidence was laid before the Court. But as the whole transactions were re-stated, and all the points reviewed, by His Lordship in his decision, his Lordship's remarks may present the gist of whole case.

His Lordship said he thought he had all the elements for decision practically before him. The question really stood thus, whether he could say from the evidence that the act of the directors in taking over from the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett 20 shares of the Victoria and Colaba shares, at Rs. 5000 per share, and also a number of shares from Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama could be considered as falling within the terms of section 185 of the Act, which was to a certain extent a penal section—whether he could say that the evidence showed that these directors in so doing misapplied those moneys, or had been guilty of any breech of trust in respect of so doing. He must look at the circumstances. The joint Stock Corporation were the bankers and depositors of a large amount of money, which was deposited with them on behalf of the Victoria and Colaba Company at an interest of 5 or 6 per cent. In order to pay that interest it was necessary for them to invest the money so deposited, and they invested it—influenced by the madness that was prevalent throughout the community—in shares, the value of which was supposed to be then incalculable, but which turned out under the circumstances to be *nil*. He did not understand that any charge was made in regard to the mode in which they invested the amount deposited; but at all events the result of their speculations was that when the time came for paying the instalment due to the old Colaba shares, they had not the means to pay it, and it was necessary to make some arrangement. With great difficulty an arrangement was brought about by which certain shareholders of the old Colaba Company, holding I think 217 shares, were induced to enter into an arrangement by which, instead of receiving the Rs. 10,000 in cash which was the instalment due to them, they arranged to receive, in respect of each one of their shares, two shares of the Victoria and Colaba Company, at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for each share, and the Joint Stock Corporation were to get rid of their liability by handing over 434 of the United Victoria and Colaba at this rate. The market price seemed to have fluctuated for small lots from Rs. 3,375 to Rs. 2,770. This being the state of things, the Company had in their books Juggonath Sunkerseth, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the former of whom was their debtor to the amount of Rs. 98,000 and the two latter to a larger amount. All these persons were holders of United Victoria and Colaba shares. It did not appear that in the case of any one that they put pressure upon the Company to purchase from them their Victoria shares at the rate of Rs. 5,000. What was done was that a sufficient number of Victoria and Colaba shares were purchased to wipe out the amount of debt then standing in the books of the Company, and by that means the company acquired, for the purpose of handing over to the Old Colaba shareholders, 113 shares. They had 77 at that time standing in their books as held by themselves, which made 190 out of the 434. Well, then, the question really was whether their taking over those shares at Rs. 5,000, under all the circumstances of the case, the facts being that there was emergency—it was said there was no emergency in the deed, but there must have been urgency in the transaction—whether there had been a breach of trust or misapplication of funds. Notwithstanding what had been said about the price of these shares, it did appear to him that if they had gone into the market as purchasers of the 434 shares, their value would have risen considerably.

Mr. Bayley remarked that they did not require to purchase so many, for they had 252 shares on hand.

His Lordship said that number certainly appeared on their books, but it did not appear that more than 77 were at their free disposal. But the problem he had to put was, supposing they had had to go into the market to purchase 434 shares, less 77, at what rate could they have become purchasers within any reasonable time? It appeared to him that they could not purchase at Rs. 3,000, which appeared to have been about the market price of the small lots. Then the question came, they being in great difficulties and the nature of the times being considered, could he say that this arrangement, by which they became proprietors of these shares at the rate of Rs. 5,000 and handed them over also at the rate of Rs. 5,000, was such a misapplication of money or such a breach of trust, as could be subject to proceedings under this section. And he came to the conclusion that it was not a case of the kind, and he must consider that the case had not been fully made out against the directors; and he made an order accordingly under the latter portion of the section. In conclusion, he said that an appeal had been mentioned, but before the parties plunged into an appeal he advised them to attend to the section, which did not make it obligatory to the Court to make an order, but made it discretionary. Then regarding the other heads of inquiry, they must stand over on the terms that there must be a full statement made in writing of the charges.

It having been arranged that these written heads of inquiry should be served upon the opposing parties on or before five o'clock on Wednesday the 19th, the Court adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

ASSAULT BY SEAMEN.—William Evans, William Drury, Owen Williams and A. Shrimberg, all seamen belonging to the ship *Prince Alfred*, were charged with assaulting Captain George Thurkell of the above vessel and also his chief officer Mr. James Dickens.

From the evidence of the complainants, it appeared that the men on the previous morning had been brought on board from jail, when the master told them to go to their work, whereupon Evans commenced to make use of abusive and intimidating language and they all went forward. The captain sent his chief officer to call them aft, but they refused to come, when a row commenced, and on the captain attempting to go forward to see what was the matter he was stopped by Drury and Evans, who likewise struck him with some weapons they had in their hands. The mate was also struck in the face.

His Worship convicted the prisoners Evans and Drury and sentenced them to six months' imprisonment each with hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

A NEW "GAME."—A man, named Seeroomul Moolchund, laid an information before His Worship. He described himself as a moonim to the firm of Sett Hafiz Vudally of Hyderabad, Sind, and stated that he had purchased in Bombay two lots of piece goods of the aggregate value of Rs. 789 for his master, and employed his muccadum to ship them on board the *Governor Higginson*, this man brought a receipt signed by the agents of the steamer. About six days afterwards the applicant received a telegram from his firm stating that the two boxes in which the goods were packed had come to hand, but that upon their being opened they were found to contain pieces of bricks, gunny, turpentine, &c., instead of the piece goods. Information was thereupon given to Mr. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and through enquiries instituted by that officer there was reason to believe that one Jairam Waljee had plundered the contents of the boxes, and had since absconded to Cutch Mandvee. The applicant, therefore, prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension.

His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued accordingly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE MONSOON.

THE *Ceylon Examiner*, published at Colombo, says:—The monsoon—that grand phenomenon of elemental strife in the Tropics so happily described by Sir Emerson Tennent—burst upon us in all its violence on the 20th inst. Colombo and the adjacent parts have however suffered the least, while the Southern and Western districts have suffered most. The shipping in our roads, we are glad to say, weathered out the storm in perfect safety. Only a vessel or two tripped their anchors or parted their cables, but assistance, promptly rendered, averted the threatened danger. The Kaluganga, which flows through the Caltura district and empties itself into the sea at the town of that name, has risen so high, that it has submerged the country all round, and destroyed all the standing paddy in the inundated parts. Much public indignation has been felt at the carelessness and indifference or worse, of the Modliar of the District, in not previously opening the bar at the mouth of the river to afford the rising waters ready exit to the sea. From Galle, too, we have learnt that the Gindurah River, about four miles on the Colombo road, rose so high as at one time to threaten the safety of the Bridge of Boats. From Matura and Tangalle we learn that bridges and houses have been washed away, roads submerged, and the paddy crops throughout the district more or less injured. The Kirama Dam, one of the late Sir Henry Ward's irrigation schemes in the Southern Province—though at one time fears for its safety were entertained—we are glad to say, has stood out the floods with only a slight and easily reparable injury.

The recent rains have no doubt interfered with the progress of the Railway works, but there is every reason to believe that the line will be completed by the date (the 30th June) at which Mr. Faviell's contract terminates. That the completed portion of the line has so well withstood the recent floods, is another guarantee for the stability and permanence of the work. Indeed the character of the workmanship has always evoked the highest encomium on the skill and judgment of the contractor and his staff. While on this subject we may mention that the scheme of extending the Railway to Gampolla seems to lie dormant for the present. But seeing that Mr. Faviell is gradually disbanding his force, it may be accepted, as a decided fact, that he is not to get the contract. We have more than once expressed our opinion on the advantages which a contract securing that gentleman's services, was likely to ensure, that we shall not here revert to the subject.

IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—I call upon you as an upholder of fair play to give my words space in your columns. I am an Englishman resident in Ireland. I have travelled in this country—north, south, east, and west. I have endeavoured in all quarters to draw from friends, acquaintances, relations, and even from casual talkers, opinions regarding the condition of this country, the causes of its misery, and the remedies possible of that same misery. My residence is fixed in a city which is full of pauperism, and which is the capital of a province wherein is a fearful amount of suffering. In Connemara, a district as beautiful as Argyleshire, famine is imminent. My doorway is daily thronged with poor women and children. The majority of them are actually in want of food for the day. As I sit at meals, my window is tapped by poor creatures who ask no money, but only a piece of bread. My income is very limited. I would willingly sell the little that I have and the less that I am to relieve this amount of suffering. But, alas! I feel that day after day I am becoming hardened by the continual spectacle of distress. Before my sympathies are thoroughly deadened I hasten to write an appeal to the common-sense and humanity of Englishmen in favour of the lovable and maligned people of this island.

The topic is now so predominant, that I must limit my appeal for the present to one class of unfortunates —the Fenians now under trial for treason, or on lesser charges.

And, first, I would beg to gain a hearing through your columns this claim—that neither now nor henceforward should any political crime or charge be visited with death.

Your knowledge of history, ancient and modern, will have taught you that there has never been a rising, small or great—and at all events, never a succession of risings—against a constituted government, without there having been great cause given by the undue pressure of laws and customs unfair or foolish, or both.

I am quite willing to acknowledge that our poor Fenians were every shortsighted in the means employed to work their ends, but I am not prepared to acknowledge that their ends were altogether wicked, or even foolish.

I am loyal to my good sovereign, and I should view with sorrow any move that might tend to the dismemberment of the empire. But, at the same time, I am forced to own that the apparently rabid hatred of the Fenian to the typical landholder of this island is not only just, but is absolutely involuntary.

It is not the present government, or the late government, or the preceding government of our country that is chargeable with Irish disaffection. It is the general government of the whole country over the last three hundred years, and the iniquity of the sum total has overpowered the really honest and kindly attempts of the legislation of this one generation.

Now, sir, when a patient is covered with boils or pimples, we do not attempt his cure by puncturing or canterising the indications of disease, but we proceed at once to internal methods of counteracting, neutralising, or exterminating the cause of disease itself.

What then, sir, is the chief cause of this unhappy Fenianism? Who are the chief offenders? Who are the spreaders, witting or unwitting, of disloyalty and confusion? I answer unhesitatingly, and my answer will be echoed from every corner of Ireland—"the bad landlords and the unpatriotic among the representatives of Ireland."

Now, sir, if my premises are correct, I hold that if any people at all should at present be hanged for the good of the nation—and I hold that no hanging is requisite at all—the only hanging that the public opinion of Europe or America would endorse would be that of some twenty landlords and some six Irish members of Parliament, including amongst the latter at least one lawyer.

Sir, it is the province of goodness to be long suffering —of power and greatness, to be charitable and clement. The character of our gracious Queen is beneficent and maternal. Will she, who has proved herself a mother in her Israel of England and Scotland, now show herself a step-mother to poor Ireland? No, no, sir, I trust our Sovereign has even yet long years of life and health before her, and I trust and believe that some portions of her remaining term of sovereignty will be devoted to winning round by her kindly presence a not unjustly disaffected people to loyalty and love. There is a measure now before the Imperial Parliament for improving the condition of the oppressed tenantry of Ireland. If the measure were passed to-morrow any cruel and selfish landlord could drive a dog cart through its clauses. He could give a single paper to a reclaimant tenant carrying permission for improvements on one page and a notice to quit on the other.

If any one member, English or Irish, could propose and pass, or get passed, a bill that would create a numerous class of tenants whose rent should be fixed at a reasonable valuation, and whose tenure should be copyhold, for every such tenant our good Queen would have won a loyal subject, and Ireland would have within her an industrious son of the soil to counteract sedition within and to meet hostility from without.

I fear to trespass more on your space, but I cannot conclude without reiterating an entreaty that you will, for the sake of common-sense and justice, not to speak of humanity or Christian feeling, aid me in my appeal against blood being shed now or henceforward upon any charge however serious of a political nature.—I am, &c.,

D'ARCY WENTWORTH THOMPSON,
Greek Professor, Queen's College, Galway.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The last mail from India brings official intelligence of the immediate payment in that country of a first instalment of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, to the amount of 500rs., or 50*l.*, a share. A private soldier will receive this amount, a sergeant will receive 100*l.*, a lieutenant 325*l.* or 375*l.* (according to his length of service), and a captain 600*l.*, under this announcement.

This is the largest share of prize ever awarded to a private soldier for service in India. The large amount is due not so much to the value of the booty captured as to the smallness of the force employed, and, more particularly, to the new scale of distribution introduced a few years since.

The home force engaged consisted of the 6th company 14th brigade Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers (left wing), and 43rd Foot. It would appear from a notification published in the *Gazette of India* (the official organ of the Calcutta Government) of the 30th of March that rolls for the payment of shares in the cases of these regiments may be expected to reach Chelsea Hospital about the end July or beginning of August:—

"The rolls of claimants payable in England will be prepared on the 15th of May, and will include all entitled to share whose claims to payment in India have not been included in rolls received up to that date."

It may, perhaps, be of some interest to your general as well as military readers to compare the amount of the shares for this service with the shares of other captures made in India before and during the mutiny. The shares of some of the principal of these in round numbers were as follows:—

Bhurtpore	... Captain,	480*l.*	... Private,	4*l.*
Coorg	,,	530*l.*	,,	4*l.* 10s.
Sind...	,,	2,500*l.*	,,	21*l.*
Delhi	,,	177*l.*	,,	14*l.* 15s.
Lucknow	,,	34*l.*	,,	3*l.*
Dhar	,,	480*l.*	,,	40*l.*

The difference between the shares of the captain and private soldier in the case of the earlier captures, and the change introduced in this respect in regard to the later captures, will not escape notice. It will be seen that for Bhurtpore and Dhar the shares of the captains were alike, 480*l.* being awarded for each capture. The share of the private soldier, on the other hand, was but 4*l.* for the former, while for the latter he received 40*l.* This is attributable to the change of distribution referred to above, which was introduced in 1860-61, and applied to the captures commencing with Delhi.

Down to the year 1860, prize money granted by the Crown for captures in India was distributed under what was termed the "Indian scale." This would appear to have been fixed on no principle save that of assigning to the non-commissioned officer and soldier the least that could be assigned, consistently with their being allowed to share at all. Under this scale the captain took 120 times the amount payable to the private. The major took double what the captain took, or 240 times the amount of the private. The lieutenant-colonel took as much as the catain and major together, or 360 times the amount of the private. Irrespective of this, the Commander-in-Chief had the first slice of the booty in the shape of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (one-eight) of the whole amount available for distribution. Under these circumstances, the private soldier was not likely to realize the amount he will receive as his share of the Kirwee booty, whatever might be the out-turn of the capture effected.

In 1860 a committee was assembled to consider the question of prize distribution. In proceeding to carry out their instructions, the first thing that struck them was the small portion of prize alloted to the private, and they recorded their opinion that justice, no less than expediency, required that a larger share should in future be fixed in his case and in that of the non-commissioned officers. In looking for a principle to regulate the distribution, they very sensibly adverted to the daily pay receivable by each rank as furnishing a fair criterion of the value set by Government on the services of the individual, and, under their report, which has been carried out in respect to captures made during the mutiny, and which, it is understood, is to be adopted for future observance, the private soldier, who receives 1s. a day, will now receive one shares of prize; the captain, who receives 11s. 7d. a day as pay, will receive 12 shares of prize; and the major and lieutenant-colonel, who receive 16s. and 17s. a day as pay, will respectively receive 16 and 17 shares of prize.

The private soldier and the would-be recruit should not remain in ignorance of the improvement introduced in this respect as far as the lower ranks of the army are concerned.—I am, Sir, &c., A. M. S.

May 11.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

(From the Economist, May 18.)

WE publish this week a Supplement containing the new tariff enacted by the Indian Government on 6th March,—a document of considerable importance to trade. The Indian Treasury, though far behind the English in financial and commercial experience, is feeling its way slowly and cautiously, as befits a Government with a deficit, towards the true system of levying a Customs revenue. It has, for example, abolished the rule under which every article of import not specifically mentioned was subject to an *ad valorem* duty, and substituted for it a long specification of the articles which alone are liable. Some eighty articles will be exempted, it is said, by this change but the main advantage gained is the exemption of all new imports sent out experimentally, which will now have time to establish themselves untaxed. The list remaining is, of course, very long,—we should say long to absurdity. No less than 69 classes of articles are taxed, the total list comprising some six or seven hundred articles, from which a financier like Mr. Gladstone would, we doubt not, strike out one-half at once as annoyances without any corresponding advantage to the Exchequer. Blacking, for example, is not exactly the kind of article which amidst a barefooted population an English financier would decide to retain; nor is ivory, which is imported chiefly as the raw material for one of the few native manufactures. The prudence of taxing railway materials while Government guarantees the money expended on them is, to say the least, questionable, more especially while the machinery imported by private firms is left exempt. Taxing perfumery, jewellery, plate, photographic apparatus, and so on, is rather babyish, and there are several items in the list which show a desire rather to "catch" the Europeans than to attend to any general principle of finance. Indian tobacco, for example, pays no excise, but imported tobacco, which is imported for Europeans exclusively—no native being allowed by his creed to smoke a foreign cigar—pays ten per cent. The retention of such articles is the more objectionable, because India has one great advantage in levying her Customs duties. It is nearly impossible to smuggle the articles which produce the bulk of the Customs revenue, piece goods, liquors, metals, and so on. There are very few harbours on the coast, the goods are very bulky, and the roads all tend towards the recognised ports. If a trader even succeeded in ruining a cargo into some forgotten nook on the coast, he could not distribute it, for conveyance into the interior to his first market would cost much more than the duty, and, as a matter of fact, the attempt is never made. All smuggling in India is done in small articles at the ports either by minute concealments—as of watches—or by bribing the Custom-house officers, an offence becoming, we believe, very rare. The object of the Exchequer ought, therefore, to be to confine the duties to the few articles, not more than a dozen, which yield great sums, which are always visible, and which are not injured by Custom-house detentions.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

SIR,—In the article, published in your last impression, "headed Mr. G. Trevelyan on Purchase" occurs the following sentence:—"We must make the service such a career as will attract men fit to be officers, must abolish flogging, pay men so fairly that dismissal shall be a penalty, *and abrogate the law which cashiers an officer, for associating with his men, the most wonderful bit of caste legislation now existing in Europe.*" May I ask your contributor to state with a little more precision what the idea is which he intends to convey by the words in italics? I have reason to believe that similar sentences which have from time to time appeared in the *Spectator*, have left on the minds of those who are unacquainted with the interior economy of the Army an entirely false impression on the subject.

I have the honour to be at this moment an officer in Her Majesty's service. I have under my immediate charge some fifty men. With those men and the rest of my corps it is the habitual practice of myself and my brother officers to play football in winter and cricket in summer. For the former game we and the men strip to our work, at least as thoroughly as Tom Brown's schoolfellows, and we do not treat one another with much more gentleness. I believe that I have as close a personal knowledge of the characters of all my fifty men as my capacity enables me to have of those of any men. It would be a very strange day in my life if, when I was at my ordinary work, I had not occasion to speak to some three or four, at least, of my men for several minutes together, to encourage or praise one, to find fault with another, and in each case to apply my knowledge of the character of the man to the case before me. It is *my duty* also to visit any of my men who are sick, and however bad his opinion of us may be, I think I need not tell your contributor or his readers that that is for none of us an entiry formal duty.

If we, officers, get up private theatricals, our first and our most sympathetic and enthusiastic audience is always composed of our own men, to whom we always devote the first night. If our men perform in private theatricals, in glee unions, or "Christy's Minstrels," they reckon upon us, as a matter of course, to suggest, to be their most friendly critics, to supply dresses and money (last and least), as well as to induce all our friends in the country round to witness the performance. I cannot of course occupy more of your space with these details. I think I have sufficiently indicated my meaning. The impression I find left by your contributor's words on the minds of many is, that as long as "this most wonderful bit of class legislation" last, it is my duty to avoid this kind of association with my men. It is in fact my duty to seek it. I take for granted that your contributor is aware that the work that has to be done by the rank and file of the Army is essentially manual, whether in peace or war, and that supposing the inducements to enlistment were so great as to enable us to command the market absolutely, the men who would be best qualified to do the work that has to be done are men certainly not above the class of household servants, grooms, and post-boys. Now, Sir, I presume that those who desire to establish promotion from the ranks would fain raise those whom they promote to at least the level of the moral and intellectual standard of the class to which they raise them, and that they do not desire to lower that calss to the standard of less cultivated classes below them. I may, therefore, fairly ask you, Sir, if either you or your contributor would take it as a healthy sign if a young friend of yours became suddenly addicted to the society of and familiarities with grooms and servants, to the desertion of the society of his equals? This, and not the other, is the association which the law which appears to your contributor so monstrous in fact prohibits. Let the country judge whether it be an expedient law or not. I have hitherto carefully avoided expressing any opinion of my own. I am well aware of the distrust and suspicion with which any evidence not of bare facts is received from an officer, and yet there is one evidence which comes so palpably and frequently before me on this subject, that I cannot help quoting it, however little credence it may receive from any but those who are connected with the army, who, on the other hand, will regard it as a mere truism.

A *non-commissioned officer* of given ability and zeal will do his work well or ill precisely in proportion as he avoids familiarity with his men. That does not in the least prevent him from joining them in almost all games, and helping them in all worthy schemes. But the familiar 'association' which is prohibited to a non-commissioned as well as to a commissioned officer, produces more crime on the part of the men, and his more despised and disliked by them, than any other offence, except drink, of which a non-commissioned officer can be guilty.—I am, &c., A LIBERAL OFFICER.

LAST NIGHT'S DEBATE.

(From the Globe, May 18.)

WHAT are the feelings of Mr. Gladstone and his friends at seeing the Government Reform Bill satisfactorily making progress may be easily imagined, but certainly cannot be realised in words. Last night, when Mr. Hodgkinson had concluded his speech, introducing the proviso which terminates the existence of the Compound Householder, Mr. Gladstone rose with an air of ponderous gravity, which reminded one of the wit's remark that nobody could possibly *be* as wise as Lord Thurlow looked. The Leader of the Opposition began to talk like a pedagogue. He was glad to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place—a splenetic reference to the fact that one of his verbose orations lately exhausted even Mr. Disraeli's patience. He expressed particular anxiety to convey to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mind with distinctness the views which he took on the subject. Was there ever anything more like a pompous schoolmaster lecturing a pupil on the *pons asinorum*? Then he proceeded to absurdly exaggerate the importance of those public meetings whose utter futility cannot be better shown than by the fact that it has been attempted to strengthen Mr. Beales by bringing from Manchester the "residuum" of the Anti-Corn Law agitators. His speech was dull and dolorous; the utterance of a man who saw himself utterly foiled in all his attempts to embarrass the Ministry and retard the progress of their measure. He saw that his only course was to support Mr. Hodgkinson's proposal, but he wept the iron tears of a political economist over disappearance of that system of compounding which Mr. Henley calls a device of old Nick, and he solemnly warned the Government that if the execution of Mr. Hodgkinson's proposal was to be relegated to another Session, he should deem it his duty to agitate.

At the close of this sombre discourse, Mr. Bass briefly disposed of the absurd objection that compounding has economical advantages, and showed that exactly the reverse is the case. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and delighted the House with one of his happiest efforts—though we fear he did not increase Mr. Gladstone's mental comfort. He showed in the clearest way that the strength of the great principle on which the Bill is based has carried it victoriously through the House. Brought in by a Ministry confessedly in a minority, its principle has been accepted by decisive and overwhelming majorities. More than this, it has actually converted Mr. Gladstone himself, against his will, inducing him to surrender those compounding Acts which he had previously lauded as results of the advancing civilization of the country. If Mr. Disraeli had in the first instance proposed so wide an expansion of his principle as that which last night decided, those fiery champions of advancing civilization would have flown at his throat; it would have been vain for him to suggest a policy which the course of discussion has actually evoked from the House of Commons itself. What need, he asked, of solemn tones of admonition from the member for South Lancashire, to induce him to carry out a proposal which confirms, establishes, renders triumphant the principle of the Bill?

There was a second point in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer even more felicitously replied to Mr. Gladstone. The latter gentleman drew a terribly gloomy picture of the agitation to be feared out of doors—of the people "meeting in thousands," and transferring the government of the country to some place beyond the walls of the House. In a man of less mark than Mr. Gladstone this ridiculous claptrap would deserve to be only laughted at: for it is clear to the meanest intellect that the people of England are in no degree represented by a few foolish talkers like Beales, Bradlaugh, and the Manchester emissaries. But when Mr. Gladstone—who has been a Minister of the Crown and has led the House of Commons—talks in this way, he incurs a great responsibility and deserves severe rebuke. Such works from him encourage the silly sedition mongers to higher flights of folly. Mr. Disraeli rebuked him as he deserved. "I have no doubt that there are individuals who, having long tried with what I may call blundering hands to settle this question, may be exceedingly annoyed that those who have been their riyals in the enterprise have been more successful: but that the great body of the nation is now brooding in sullen and dangerous discontent over the labours of a House of Commons, who, every caudid and rational mind must feel, are doing all in their power to bring this question to the solution so long desired—that is a statement which cannot be established." This will suffice for all except the possessors of uncandid and irrational minds.

There followed a discussion as to the mode of treating this new question, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed his resolution to act on his own judgment, while Mr. Mill distinguished himself by a very captious and suspicious little speech. The debate grew livelier when Mr. Henley spoke in his raciest style, deriding the Member for Maldon's mighty mouthful of "household suffrage, pure and simple," and asking the very pregnant question—because the Compounding Acts are repealed, will there be no poor? There will be plenty who, by reason of poverty, will apply to be struck off the rates, and who, of course, will not be voters. But that economical "screw," dear to Mr. Gladstone's heart, will be abolished—that machine of torture by which the landlords of small tenements profit, squeezing a percentage from rates paid by tenants on the verge of pauperism.

The most vivacious incident of the evening was Mr. Bernal Osborne's speech. He had just come in from dinner, and was unusually lively, but knew nothing of what had occurred. This rather enhanced the fun of his exhibition. He called Mr. Disraeli a Radical, and the country gentlemen stupid—and maintained that "stupid" is a perfectly Parliamentary word. Mr. Osborne, however, not being devoid of humour, might do without calling his opponents' names. He offered to change places with the Conservative party—to walk over to the other side, and sit behind Mr. Disraeli. "I expect," he said, "that he will not only settle the Reform question, but that one day we shall be all sitting behind him, and that he will settle the question of the Irish Church."

Mr. Osborne's speech was, as Mr. Disraeli remarked, "very agreeable." Coming fresh from

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

he contrived to amuse the House. But he did more. Common-sense is the basis of humour: Mr. Osborne, truly humorous though not a humorist of high order, possesses that clear sense which preceives and accepts the exact position of affairs. Mr. Disraeli received last night two convincing testimonies to the great triumph which he has won by basing Reform on the only intelligible principle. The first witness to his success was Mr. Gladstone's angry gravity, and menacing monitorship; the other was Mr. Osborne's laughing evidence as to his power in the House. "When I hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer say a thing I know it shall and will be so."

WAS LUTHER MAD?

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—The two physicians (Dr. Williams of Bethlehem, and Dr. Wood of St. Luke's) who were examined on Saturday last in the Court of Probate in reference to the alleged insanity and testamentary incapacity of Mrs. Ann Thwaytes, propounded the unphilosophical dogma that Martin Luther was insane! Permit me to come to the rescue of the great Reformer. Luther never was, in the right medical, psychological, and legal signification of the term, a lunatic. It is an abuse of language to impute mental disease to this distinguished ecclesiastic. It is true that, in consequence of severe bodily indisposition, and as the effect of an overwrought brain and nervous system, he suffered from a transient illusion of the sense of sight, and imagined that the devil appeared to and conversed with him in the middle of the night. "His logic," says Luther, "was accompanied by a voice so alarming that the blood froze in my veins." This aberration of vision was similar in character to the ocular spectra that so often follow the administration of chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium, and which are so frequently seen associated with temporary attacks of delirium and puerperal fever caused by a poisoned state of the blood. These momentary and fugitive eccentricities of sense cannot, with any regard to philosophical accuracy, be designated as insane delusions. Luther may have fancied that he not only saw the person of the devil, but actually spoke to his satanic majesty. In reality there was no fixed or abiding impression of this kind on his mind. A delusion in legal phraseology is a persistent belief in some extravagant and irrational idea out of which the patient cannot be reasoned and the absurdity of which he is unable to perceive. If a person suffering from a transient attack of illusion of the senses is reasoned with as to the *bona fide* character of his mental impressions, he will, except in far-advanced conditions of brain disorder, at once acknowledge the existence of a disturbed state of the visual organs. Had any sensible physician pointed out to Luther the probable physiological connection between a disordered state of his stomach, liver, and over-excited mind and brain, and the phantom of the devil which he conceived had appeared to him, I entertain but little doubt that he would have immediately exclaimed, "There is no such thing," and have laughed heartily at the ridiculous absurdity of the fancy, and without hesitation have admitted that he was suffering from a perversion of sight. Had he, however, persisted in maintaining that he saw and spoke to the devil, and it was found that no argument addressed to his reason, or course of physic applied to his body, had the salutary effect of dislodging the absolute idea from his imagination, then the presumption, I confess, would have been in favour of the theory of his lunacy.

Coleridge, when referring to this period of the Reformer's life, says he was a martyr to great physical irritation caused by his unremitting mental activity and sedentary habits. It is evident, he says, that Luther suffered from severe nervous irritability, the common effects of indigestion and intense thinking in men of a recluse mode of life. This, added to a revivification of the impressions made upon him in early life and fostered by the theological system of his manhood, is, according to the distinguished writer previously quoted, sufficient to explain all his apparitions and nightly combats with evil spirits. "I see nothing," says Coleridge, "improbable that in one of those unconscious half-sleeps, or rather those rapid alternations of the sleeping with the half-waking state which is the true 'witching time,' 'the season wherein the spirits hold their wont to talk,' the fruitful *matrix* of ghosts—that in one of those moments of slumber into which the suspension of all thought, in the perplexity of deep thinking, so often passes, Luther should have had a full view of the room in which he was sitting, of his writing table, and at the same time a brain image of the devil vived enough to have acquired an apparent *outness*, and a distance regulated by the proportion of its distinctness to that of the objects really impressed on the outward senses."

Similar in character to the transient illusion of Luther was the hysterical frenzy of Rousseau, which suddenly occured one night when sitting by the fire in conversation with David Hume. "I caught," says Rousseau, "as they were sitting side by side, "a sight of Hume's eyes intendly riveted on mine. He gave me a steadfast piercing look, mixed with a sneer. I endeavoured to look on him in my turn, but in fixing my eyes on his I felt a most inexpressible feeling of terror. I exclaimed 'Where did this good man borrow those eyes he fixes so sternly and unaccountably on his friend?' My troubles increased even to a degree of fainting, and if I had not been relieved by an effusion of tears I had been suffocated. Soon after this I was seized with violent remorse. I despised myself. At length in a transport of delight I eagerly sprang on his neck, embraced him eagerly, whilst almost choked with sobbing and bathed in tears. I then cried out in broken accents, 'No, no! David Hume cannot be treacherous; if he is not the best of men, he is the basest of mankind.' Hume politely returned my embraces, and, gentle tapping me on the back, repeated several times in a good-natured and cosy tone of voice, 'Why, what, my dear sir, is the matter with you?' Oh, my dear sir! I felt my heart yearn towards him. We went to bed, and I set out the next day for the country. The first night after my departure for Paris we slept in the same chamber, when during the night I heard him several times cry out with great vehemence, 'Je tiens Rousseau (I have you, Rousseau!) I know not whether I was asleep or awake. The expression was remarkable coming from a man who was too well acquainted with the French language to be mistaken with regard to the force or choice of words. His language corresponded exactly with those terrible looks before mentioned. At every repetition of the expression I was seized with a shuddering, a kind of horror which I could not resist, although a moment's recollection restored me and made me smile at my terror,"—"Phil. Essays," by D. Hume, vol. i., p. 83. These evanescent states of morbid thought and transitory phases of disturbed sense are often clearly traceable to physical deviations from bodily health, and under judicious treatment soon pass away. They often exist independently of insanity. "Could we penetrate," says a profound psychologist, "into the secret foundation of human events we should frequently find the *misfortunes* of one man caused by the *intestines* of another, whom the former endeavoured to inspire with sympathy in his fate at a moment when the frame of mind of the latter was affected by impeded secretion. An hour later and his fortune would have been made."

In further illustration of the preceding remarks, I would have cited the case of Tasso, who was afflicted with transitory illusions; but enough, I think, has been advanced to establish to every unprejudiced mind that Luther never was insane.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, FORBES WINSLOW, M.D.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

(From the Times.)

THE facility with which a member of Parliament establishes his right to a particular grievance—although grievances are becoming rare, and are much sought after by the ambitious—shows the deep reverence for the claim of prior occupation which is innate in the human heart. Sir John Gray had the honour last night of leading the attack on the Established Church of Ireland. Why Ireland, powerful in the elo quence of denunciation, should leave this attractive theme to the advocacy of the member for Kilkenny is difficult to conceive on any other grounds than that he has made a speech on it on a former occasion. His display last night was just such an one as would invite "the previous question." The subject of the Irish Church requires some man of eloquence and political weight, and we trust that in a future Session, when the passing of the Reform Bill has made way for practical legislation, such an one will apply himself to it. It is so important and so difficult, the settlement of the question is so necessary, and yet the forces arrayed against it are so powerful, that it can never be effectively treated, except by men who by their genius and position command the deference of Parliament. Yet we cannot be sorry that even feebly and inopportunely the subject has been brought forward. It is well that a question which engages the attention of many minds, and which must one day be the cause of a great political conflict, should be periodically discussed, in order that the last opinions and the last arguments of both parties may be known, and the general set of public opinion determined.

The Irish Church is in evil case. When you wish to judge of the merits of a cause or an institution, you may often by reading what is said for it spare yourself the necessity of reading anything against it. The feebleness, the sophistry, the irritability, the evident hopelessness of a defence, may convince you on which side the truth lies. This is eminently the case with the Irish Church. We have never heard but one argument for it, though that, we must admit, was a forcible one for practical legislators. It was said that the great body of the Irish people did not care about the question; that they knew the tithes were paid by landlords, for the most part Protestant, and did not expect that if the rectors ceased to get them the people would be any better off. They had never agitated against the Church, nor had the priests, as a body, declaimed against it. The great agitator who led Ireland for years and was the most eminent champion of the Catholic cause, never made the Protestant Establishment a political question, or remarked upon it, save incidentally, and it is certain that until within the last few years, and since English Liberalism has acted upon Irish opinion, there never has been any steady agitation against what is now declared to be the chief evil of British rule in Ireland. But though this lack of a popular demand for the removal of the Establishment might very well satisfy statesmen whose only wish it is to leave well alone, and to attend to those national desires which make themselves conspicuous and testify to the requirements of the time, there never has been any doubt in the minds of reflecting men that the Establishment cannot be justified by any moral or political argument. It is unjust, and, therefore, it is inexpedient. The arguments which allege practical acquiescence on the part of the Irish people fall to the ground as soon as that people are roused to discontent, and that they will be so roused under the exhortations of their present political leaders seems beyond a doubt. We then come to the question of simple right and justice. Ought this Church to be upheld? Is there any such moral benefit derived from it as should compel Great Britain to maintain it as a matter of principle against the will of the great majority of those who inhabit Ireland? The opponents of the Church have a simple case. They say and can show that it is the Church of a few hundred thousand persons, and that those who dissent from it and detest it are reckoned by millions. They can show that in some districts there is a Bishop to a less number of Protestant souls than are to be found in many a London parish; that rectors in the South and West are without congregations; the flock whose shepherd is alone recognized by the State, and paid by the tithes, is so small that it often consists exclusively of his own household and dependents. Who that knows anything of Ireland is ignorant of the scandal and ridicule which these preposterous ecclesiastical institutions produce? The clergyman may be a good man; he generally is, for the Irish clergy have personally the good word even of their theological opponents. But the more honest and sincere he is, the more likely is he to be brought into unpleasant relations with the people about him. He is paid to preach the Gospel, he is by law responsible for the souls of all about him, for the theory of ecclesiastical establishments knows nothing of legalized dissent. Yet no one comes to hear his sermons; no one acquiesces in his authority. Can it be otherwise than that he should become subject to a kind of official irritability, which manifests itself in antagonism to the priests, and to all those of the priests followers whom he has no chance of bringing over to his views? The fault may be as much in his opponents as himself; but as he represents the minority he has to bear with failure, and with the blame of being angry at it. So invidious is the position of the Munster and Connaught incumbents that it seems probable the Irish Church itself would make no resistance to a scheme by which the enormities of the present system should be done away.

The answer of the defenders of the Establishment last night did not differ from those we have heard in past times. It was asserted by the Irish Attorney-General that the arguments urged for the spoliation of the Irish Church might be used for the spoliation of individuals; that the friends of the motion could not point out how they would deal with the forfeited revenues; that the Irish Church was an integral part of the Church of England, and that seven-eighths of the tithes came out of the pockets of the Protestant landlords. It is unnecessary to waste argument on the unresisting feebleness of such pleadings as this. We would rather point to the speech of Mr. Gladstone as a proof that the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed. Opposition is favourable to breadth of thought and sincerity of utterance. On one side of the Speaker's chair blows a keen air, which braces the moral system; on the other are enervation, timidity, and the desire to do nothing that can be possibly left undone. Mr. Gladstone, however, speaking out of office, accepted a responsibility should he ever come in again, for he combated one by one the arguments advanced in favour of the Establishment, and came to the conclusion, it would seem, that the removal of anomalies of detail would not be sufficient in a case where the institution itself is one great anomaly. This speech of Mr. Gladstone may be looked upon as a manifesto of his present principles, and we are not sorry that it indicates the near coming of a time when the British Parliament will devote itself fully and fairly to surmount the chief difficulty of Irish Government. Yet it is not by the motions of private members that the House of Commons is to be pledged to this or that course in legislation of such importance. If, as seems now likely, the question of Parliamentary Reform be finally settled in this present year, any Government that may be in power will do well to institute inquiries as to the best means of reconciling the rights of property with the demands of justice and common-sense in the matter of the Irish Church. What may be the ultimate disposition of the funds, how far the ecclesiastical system may be retained in places where, from the number of those attached to it, it appears not to be an abuse, how compensation is to be awarded, whether the State shall help all Churches or help none, are questions on which a Cabinet may well ponder before it calls upon Parliament to legislate. But they do not concern us now. We know that such difficulties always appear insurmountable at first, and vanish when they are boldly approached. When the time comes they can and will be overcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROME is still talking of the poison cases at Tivoli, which the facts elicited at the inquest prove, after all, to be the result of a plot carried on by a trumpeter and the cook of the battalion, in conjunction with a surgeon and a apothecary. The trumpeter was found in possession of a large sum of money, in gold twenty-franc pieces. The poison used was nitric acid, and the number of sufferers amounted to thirty-six, of whom sixteen have died, and the remainder continue in a dangerous state. The motive for this wholesale murder is still a mystery, though it is generally assigned to political causes.

A NEW volcano in the South Seas is thus described, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, by Mr. J. C. Williams, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Navigator's Islands:—"A volcano has broken out at sea, at Manua, about two miles from the island of Olosega. It was preceded by a violent shock of earthquake, which commenced on the 5th of September, and on the 12th dense smoke rose out of the sea. Lava was thrown up, discolouring the water for many miles round and destroying large quantities of fish. Wherever the ashes fell on the adjacent island they destroyed all vegetation. Up to the middle of November dense smoke was still being thrown up and my informant says that the smoke rose higher than the neighbouring island, which is over 2,000 feet high. We cannot at present ascertain if there is any bank thrown up in the water."

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.
FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

FOR SALE OR HIRE by the DAY OR MONTH, BOILER TRUCKS capable of carrying 12 Tons—Apply to MESSRS. A. LAING SON, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.
Bombay, 14th May 1867.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.
NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.
Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore,"
Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.
One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.
And also,
Several Miniature and other Broughams, Mail Park and other Phaetons, two and four wheel Dog-Carts, Waggonettes, Shigrams Landau sociables and several other Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th ultimo. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate*.
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, and Cawliflower may also be had loose in any weight.
Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to in experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.
Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis*.
Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.
Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.
HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.
NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.
This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE Co. IN LIQUIDATION.—A SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 making Rs. 155 per share already declared is now payable at the Office of the undersigned.
LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
2 Nesbit Lane, 27th May 1867.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	,, MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ...	12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 24.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—

	St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	,, 15	,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,, 18	,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,, 25	,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		,, 18	,,
Champagne, Lelegard		,, 25	,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Cursetjee Fordonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET, J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc ... Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balarcque ... ,, 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... ,, 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.
Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—
SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's ... at Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's ... at ,, 30 ,,
PORT WINE, Hunt's ... at ,, 20 ,,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	,, 23	,,
Do. Moselle Qts	,, 42	,,
Do. Sherry	,, 25	,,
Do. Claret No. 2	,, 25	,,
Do. Do. No. 3	,, 23	,,
Ronaldson's Do.	,, 28	,,
Do. Do.	,, 22	,,
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey	,, 36	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Case of	1 doz.	each.
Do. ...Pints do.	3	,,
MOSELLE ...Quarts do.	1	,,
Do. ...Pints do.	3	,,
HOCK ...(Hockheimer) Quarts. do	1	,,
Do. ...(Marcobrunner) Qts. do	1	,,
Do. ...(Johannisberg) Qts. do	1	,,
BRANDY	1	,,
CLARET ...(St. Julien)	3	,,
Do. ...(Larose)	3	,,

EAUDE COLOGNE ... 6 Bottles in a Case.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux ,, Do. ,, 18 0 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. ,, 16 0 ,,
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case ... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ... ,, 32 ,,
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,
Brandy	32	,,

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WINES & SPIRITS of different seals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per Dozen.
Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.
Price Lists on application.
JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	25
Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row.
On account of underwriters:—
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods.
On account of concerned:—
An Invoice of beautiful Bohemia Glassware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Bottles, Decanters with Glasses, Flower Vases, Butter Pots, Centre Pieces, &c. &c. An Invoice of Rimmel's Perfumery.
And any other goods that may be offered.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.
Bombay, 12th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

MESSRS. BAZENJEE & NUSSERWANJEE—On WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Bazenjee and Nusserwanjee will sell by Auction, at Kalbadavy Road, No. 24, the property of Ebrahim Essack & Co., Shopkeepers, winding up their business; consisting of Carved Blackwood furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers and various other articles. The property will be on view from MONDAY.
BAZENJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—
2 Cases superior Cutlery.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
9 ,, ,, Printers.
3 cases T Red Handkerchiefs.
3 ,, Chintz Sarries.
3 ,, of Prints.
3 ,, Woollen Alpacca
On account and risk of first purchaser, Tyebjee Hebdoolabhoy:—
7 Cases Beads.
8 ,, Coloured Beads.
And any other Goods that may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms. A quantity of Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Cheffoniers, Round and Pier Tables, Couches, Chairs, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Telescopic, Dining Tables, Glass Doors, Cupboards, Conversation Couches, and Sundry articles.
Also,
By order of the Superintendent of Army.
Clothing, several lots of unserviceable Great Coats and Cloaks, returned from Regiments, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF 4 BARGES AND 1 COTTON BOAT.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, where they now lie near Musjid Bunder.
4 Barges Nos. 3073, 3098, 3173, & 3174.
1 Cotton Boat No 1392.
SALE OF FLAT STICK AMERICAN TOBACCO.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Government Warehouse at Musjid Bunder on account of whom it may concern.
67 Cases Flat Stick American Tobacco.
N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
USUAL SALE.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 ,, ,, Jacconets.
9 ,, ,, Shirtings.
4 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
3 Cases White & Grey Dhotees.
6 ,, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 ,, T. Red Chintz.
4 ,, ,, Sarries.
An Invoice of 71 cases fresh Oilmanstore, by John Moir and Sons, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, and Venegar of various kinds, Lucca Oil, Mustard, Lemon, Calf-foot, Orange Jelly, &c. &c.
SALE OF THE SHIP "PERSIA."
Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, the Ship "Persia," 664 tons registered, built of Oak at Greenock, well found in every respect and ready for Sea, coppered this year, and certified as a good insurance risk.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 12th June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.
Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Antiscorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.
Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, specimens of which, of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.
In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.
The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.
Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Survey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.
The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Bombay and Poona.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Age.—It is a matter of profound importance to maintain the strength of the aged whilst they have their infirmities. Holloway's remedies possess this merit in a high degree; hence arises their unvarying success in curing that curse of age—"bad legs." Soon after the application of this Ointment to the foulest ulcer its surface is seen to clean, the discharge to become thicker and better, the heat diminishes, the intense pain is assuaged, and the swelling and stiffness gradually get less and disappear. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are likewise eminently serviceable in cases of erysipelas, burns, sores, sprains, rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and many more ailments resulting from accidental violence or waning vital forces.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.